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ARIZONA



MINER.

TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1864.

NUMBER 3.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

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THE MINES OF ARIZONA.

The San Francisco Bulletin has an entertaining article upon the antiquity of the mines upon the Pacific coast, and especially those of Arizona and Sonora. We quote as follows:

In 1700, the rich mines of North Sineloa were opened. In 1730, the Planchade la Plata, of Arizona, or masses of native silver, were found. Then we had, in 1770, the great placers of Cienaguilla, to the north of Hermosillo, where the immense chispa of 70 pounds—sent to the cabinet of the King of Spain—and several millions besides, were picked up. After this came the discoveries farther to the north, on the rivers which flow into the Gila from the south, and also the headwaters of the Sonora river, and those of the Oposura and Yaqui, which interlock with the tributaries of the Gila, in the country of the Opatas, Tarahumaras, Yanos, and Apaches; which before 1800, had by spasmodic starts, yielded large quantities of gold. This section of the present Arizona, and as far up as the Navajos, and east to the Comanche range, is known in Mexico as the Apacharia, of which the most apparent fabulous stories have been told, from 1700 to 1863, concerning the existence of immense mines and deposits of gold, quicksilver, silver and copper, both in veins and pure metal, which are every day proving the truth of the accounts of the old missionaries and gambucinos.

After 1800, discoveries were made in many places every few years, near all the old mission settlements of Sonora, even as late as 1846. In 1825, Capt. Patie mentions that rich gold placers were worked near Bacuachi, not far south from Tucson, and the price of gold was only \$11 and \$12 to the ounce. The account of Patie, who died at San Diego in 1829, is the first printed one we have of any American, or even of other parties, who came by land to California, through Sonora and New Mexico. He mentions several rich placers in the Bacuachi, or river San Pedro country, where gold was produced in abundance until the Apaches were out of the way. Again, from 1838 to 1844, the gold placers of San Fernando, near Los Angeles, are of public notoriety, as yielding very handsome returns.

If the true history of the mineral wealth of the district of country included in the above notes, could be arrived at—as it was perhaps one day truly ascertained—it would be found, that if the Pacific coast was not the "Biblical Ophir," that a large proportion of the wealth of the world, in coin, has been produced from this coast, in years by-gone; of which the history has long since been lost. From and after 1863, the mineral resources of the scope of country here alluded to, will form the golden page in history—the one never to be obliterated.

THE COLORADO QUESTION.

The following from a letter dated at Olive City, and published in the Alta California, shows that there are two sides to the question of navigating the Colorado:

Having but recently made a trip to La Paz, from this place, I have been an eye-witness of the many difficulties the Colorado Steam Navigation Company have been subjected to. During my trip there were days we did not make six miles headway, owing to the numerous sand-bars that are constantly forming, and which we were obliged to cross, being much annoyed. The pilots made to feel the way along every trip, and I can't express my surprise that the Company has been a successful as it has, and of which owing to the indefatigable energy displayed by Captain George A. Johnson, who has worked daily, like a Trojan, at the wheel, and in a small boat, in advance of the steamer, sounding for a couple of feet of water, over which he hoped to pass his steamer and her cargo. Captain Johnson has navigated the Colorado River for over twelve years—first with flat boats, propelled by Indian power, and subsequently by steam. No man knows the river better than himself; and when he finds it difficult navigation, I pity others whose presumption prompts them to undertake it.

Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the Colorado river never has been as low as at present. The very fact of the starving condition of the Indians on its banks, speaks far more loudly than human tongue can utter or pen write.

Having been an old resident in this country, and one that would have laughed at the idea of towns being established above this place, three years ago, I do not wonder that the Company cannot, just at this moment keep pace with

the extraordinary demand made upon them for transportation. No one, six months ago, would have anticipated this. But last summer their boats were laid up, doing nothing. It has been the custom, for years past, for them to lie up at least eight months out of each year, thereby causing great loss to the Company. Therefore I feel justified in saying that the Company were not at fault, but rather that their owners and agents have labored most assiduously to please and accommodate all.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

We append below, the first decision of Commissioner Edmunds of the General Land Office, upon questions concerning land entries that have arisen in Colorado. It will be interesting to many of our readers;

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Nov. 23, 1863.

Register and Receiver, Golden City, Colorado Territory:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter of the 21st ult. from E. S. Browne, Esq., United States District Attorney, making inquiry as to the rights of pre-emptors under the act of June 2, 1862, Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 413, and stating that many citizens of Colorado had filed declaratory statements with the Surveyor-General under said act, more than twelve months before the opening of the Land Office. The said act of June 2, 1862, extending the pre-emption laws to Colorado, contains the following stipulations: "That when unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed, shall be filed within six months after the survey has been made in the field, and on future notice, or to pay for the tracts claimed within twelve months from the filing of such notice, the parties claiming such lands shall file their right thereto, provided said notice may be filed with the Surveyor-General, and to be noted by him on the township plats, until other arrangements have been made for that purpose."

First: Now, where declaratory statements have been filed with the Surveyor-General, you will, on their transfer to your office, regard them as effective, and the twelve months within which payment is to be made, as counting from the date of the opening of the District Land Office, viz: October 5th, 1863. Where conflicts may arise the date as to priority of filing and improvements, will constitute the basis for the settlement of such conflicts.

Second: Where lands may be surveyed subsequent to the opening of the District Land Office, the filing under the action of the law must be made within six months after the survey in the field, proof and payment to be made within twelve months after the filing, under penalty of forfeiture.

Third: As to the right of pre-emptors under the homestead act of May 20, 1862, in my letter of the 26th ult. you were informed that "the right to transmute pre-emptions" into donations is restricted to those only who have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of the Homestead Act, viz: May 20, 1862."

A SOLDIER'S ADVICE—Gen. Carrington, on a recent visit to an Indiana regiment, made the following sensible speech:

"I soon leave you—I do not expect a speech from a man of your words. They will seem hollow, but they are the result of experience. First avoid profane speech. He who is the God of Battle, and holds the issues of life should be revered, if you would have his blessing. The man who honors his holy pen is a true soldier. He fears not to die because he is prepared for the issue of death. Temperance is the best virtue. The best stimulus to the soldier is his coffee. Liqueurs are temporary, and bring relaxation, and they also involve bad habits. Water should be used frequently, but in small drafts. Too much water at a time involves perspiration and weakens the body. Drink it often, but always in moderation. Be chaste and truthful. Be as good a citizen in the service as out of it. Bathing is important; keep clean. If your feet are sore after a march, bathe them in soft water, and you will be fresh in the morning. In closing, let me say that nothing pains me so much as seeing a soldier who forgets his duty as a citizen and a Christian. Be so pure that your wives and sweethearts will honor you, every step of your progress as a soldier. If we meet again, it will be my pleasure and duty to serve the country with you; if not be true to the flag, and your country will honor you. For myself, as I have to say, after two day's drill is, I am satisfied. Take that as a soldier's good by."

NEW ROUTE TO WALKER'S DIGGINGS.—It is stated upon good authority, that a good road to the above mines may be found, direct from Los Angeles, by way of Williams' Fork, which is much shorter than the route by Fort Mohave or La Paz. It is thought that a distance of one hundred miles may be saved; the route may be traced out upon the map as almost a due east and west line between the two points, and would suggest itself as one well worthy at least, of examination by those holding interests in the Williams' Fork and other districts in that vicinity. It is reported accessible both by way of Morongo Pass and Cajon, leaving the Mohave river to the left, passing to the north and east of the San Bernadino range of mountains. We have seen samples of rich mineral rock taken from lodes which have recently been discovered in the vicinity of the proposed new route. In the event that the route here mentioned proves eligible, it will lead to the opening up of one or two more rich mineral districts near or beyond that portion of the route from Williams' eastward to the new mines has proved yet discovered, and to make it the way by which the new mines may be reached. Los Angeles, only needs the countenance of citizens—a little encouragement and who will undertake to open the road.—Los Angeles News.]

THE United States Railroad and Master gives the following as the area of the Western Territories, and the Pacific Slopes:

Arizona	136,141
New Mexico	321,301
Nevada	110,000
Utah	166,000
Colorado	104,000
Nebraska	77,000
Dakota	90,000
Idaho	84,000
Washington	71,000

Total eleven territories . . . 1,169,542
California . . . 148,578
Oregon . . . 95,711

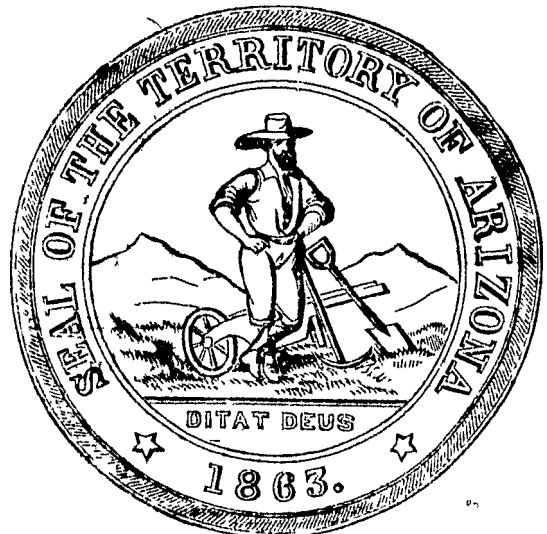
Total two States . . . 2,113,832
Total area of the eleven territories and two states, 1,440,632.

The eleven Territories, which will be divided into States, are as large in general area as twenty-five States of the size of Pennsylvania.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM. The Postmaster General again urges the adoption of the money order system, which is now in successful operation in Europe. Probably nothing could be devised for the transmission of small sums of money safely than this money order system. A person could purchase an order instead of sending money through the post office, and consequently his letter would be safe from any dishonest depredator who might be tempted by the presence of the money to pilfer it. The system is so simple and convenient and so free from objections, that the only wonder is how a practical and economical people like ourselves can afford to do without it so long. Congress ought at once to take up the recommendation and give the people and the Post-Office Department what they want, and which will facilitate their communications with each other.

THE MOWRY CASE.—We hear that Mr. Mowry has commenced a suit against Carlton and West, for damages to the value of a million dollars, sustained by the seizure of the Mowry mine, in the spring of 1862. As an offset, it is said the Generals aforesaid will at once institute proceedings before the United States Supreme Court, of this Territory, against Mr. Mowry, charging him with treason. The case promises to be an important and interesting one. Mr. Mowry is now in Washington.

REMARKABLE BLAST.—The most remarkable blast in the history of iron mining took place at the Lake Superior mine, a short time since. In ordinary ones but one and a half inch hole in diameter is drilled, but in this case one of four inches in diameter and eighteen feet depth was made; distant from the edge of the cliff about ten feet; into which one keg of powder was put and exploded as preliminary, and which had the effect of opening a seam to the south of it. Sixteen kegs of powder were then put in final charge, which threw down over three hundred tons of ore.



THE ARIZONA MINER.

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FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1864.

COL. WOOLSEY'S EXPEDITION.

The absorbing topic of interest and discussion in this part of the Territory, is the expedition against the Pinal Apaches, commanded by Lt. Col. King S. Woolsey, which started out on the 29th ult. It is composed of an hundred men, representing all of the main mining and ranching districts, and is a very formidable movement against the savages. With scarcely an exception the men are used to mountain travel, cool, courageous and enduring. Moreover they have had much experience in Indian fighting, and having suffered greatly from the recent depredations, they are eager to chastise the wily foe. The success they have already met is, we trust, but an indication of that which will attend their march. Under date of Ash creek, April 2d, Col. Woolsey writes to Secretary McCormick:

I reached here this evening on my return from the mountains west of the San Francisco. We jumped a rancharia of Apaches yesterday, and killed fourteen. I am on my way to the rendezvous on the head-waters of the Agua Fria. We have sent thirty five men back across the divide to night under P. McCannon. They will be at a rancharia early to-morrow morning—and will be apt to have a fight—also one next day. On Tuesday they are to join us. We will all meet in the upper valley of the San Francisco on Wednesday next, to start for Big Rump's village on the Salt River.

Please hurry up Captain Walker with the additional provisions, as we will be short before we get back. If we are kept in food we will punish the red thieves severely. It is hard to see our brave men bare-footed and poorly clad, and they ought at least to have an abundant supply of provisions. Better men never followed any one to battle. A. Ingalls was wounded to day by an arrow. Dr. Alsop dressed the wounds, and he is resting well. The soldiers with me fight like old hands. Charles Beach killed three Indians. Holman one. Four of the boys are with McCannon to-night.

This looks like work, and is fully confirmed in a note of the same date from Mr. Henry Clifton, who says:

On the first of April, some eight or ten miles east of Black Canon, on Bradshaw's diggings, we surprised a rancharia of Indians, and killed fourteen of them. We found no stock, but plenty of signs in the shape of horses tails, and ox-hides. Col. Woolsey recognized one piece of hide as belonging to a large stock bull, which he brought to the Agua Fria Ranch, from his ranch on the Gila. The piece of hide had a brand on it which several others recognized. On the first, while we were at Cane Creek, Artemus Ingalls, came into camp with two arrow wounds, one in the back and the other in the right shoulder. He had been hunting with a party. About a mile from camp, they separated, and as he was coming alone around a rocky point he was surprised by five or six Apaches. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he took to his heels. On reaching camp his wounds were dressed by Dr. Alsop, and although I think he is badly injured, it is the general impression that he will recover. Indian hunting tries the men severely—many are already foot-sore, but all are in good spirits. If we can be supplied with provisions, we will give the Apaches a good punishment.

In a note to Major Willis, Col. Woolsey gives some interesting particulars:

The Indians were all Tontos and Pinals, but the arrows are like those of the Yapapais and Mohaves. At the rancharia they were making nearly a thousand of the same kind. I think they intended to make us suppose that the Mohaves and Yumas are committing depredations. I have never before seen arrows of this kind among the Apaches. The Moccasins all belonged to the latter.

Col. Woolsey sent Secretary McCormick and Major Willis each a quiver of arrows as among the first trophies of the expedition.

Col. Poston, Superintendent of Indian affairs, enroute to this post with an escort of fifty Maricopa and Pimo Indians under Juan Obivareh,

met Col. Woolsey's messenger to that Chief at Antelope and having been liberally supplied with provisions turned off with his braves to join the expedition above the lower valley of the San Francisco. By this time we hope that the forces of Col. Poston and Col. Woolsey are united.

Our readers need not be told that it is of the first importance that this movement against the Apaches should be cordially sustained. The supply of provisions contributed from this post consisted simply of flour, bacon and coffee for sixty men for thirty days. Much more will be needed to keep the large party on the war path for fifty or sixty days the shortest time in which they can accomplish all that is desired. Subscription lists have been opened for obtaining funds to procure additional supplies from Antelope. Captain Walker volunteers to convey them to the expedition within twenty days. We are glad to know that many liberal donations have been made, and we earnestly urge all to give freely. If we would have peace and prosperity, and secure the increase of population we so much wish, we must put an end to the Apache disturbances. Nothing will so surely hasten the occupation and development of the Territory—and no consummation is so devoutly desired by all who have the best interests of this rich mineral country at heart.

THE CHAVEZ CUT-OFF.

To-day Lt. Col. Chavez returned from his explorations for a direct road from here to the Little Colorado, at the point where the Whipple road first reaches it from the East, that is to say about 90 miles West of Zuni. Surveyor General Clark and General Carleton, were both of the opinion that such a cut off could be found, and the latter authorized Col. Chavez to make search for it, and to return by it if practicable, to the Rio Grande. We are happy to announce that Col. Chavez reports a wagon road, well supplied with wood, water and grass. Going from here to Woolsey's Ranch, 30 miles, nearly South, the general direction from there is North Easterly, over a comparatively open and level country, saving forty miles of heavy timber, cedar, pine and pinon. The San Francisco river is crossed in the upper valley, four miles above the point where the Governor's party surprised the Indian rancharia. There is but one large canon upon the route, that called by the Colonel, the Cathedral Canon, owing to its curious formation. It is described as much less formidable than Hell Canon on the Pishon road 15 miles North of here. The Chavez cut-off, will save between seventy and eighty miles of travel from the Rio Grande to the new gold fields and some sixty miles in coming to this post. In opening this new and direct connection with the Whipple road, the Colonel has rendered a timely and most important service, both to Arizona and to New Mexico. We congratulate him, and the General Commanding, upon their sagacity in the matter, and we have no doubt that when the roads from here to Fort Mohave and La Paz are properly developed, we shall have a continuous route from the Rio Grande to the great Colorado, and to the Pacific, much superior to any upon the continent. About 60 miles North-East from here, Colonel Chavez discovered a handsome lake, a mile in length and of nearly the same width, which he named Lake Carleton. He gave names to the various springs, streams, and camps on the road, all of which will doubtless appear in his official report, which we hope to publish. The Colonel with Lieut. Robinson and the balance of Co. H, 11th Missouri Volunteers, and the necessary wagons, will leave here on Sunday next, for the Rio Grande, via the new road and Fort Wingate. We wish them a safe and speedy journey, and have no doubt that they will give a good report of our new country, and its prospects.

A complimentary letter to Col. Chavez from the Governor and other civil officers, will be published in our next. Lieut. Robinson was included in the testimonial to Capt. Butcher, printed in our present issue.

EMIGRATION.—Governor Low, of California, writes to Governor Goodwin:

"There is considerable interest here in Arizona. The establishment of your government will give an impetus to emigration, and I have little doubt that the summer will witness quite an influx of people from this coast into your Territory."

Letters from the Eastern States bear the same encouragement. There is little doubt, despite all the reports derogatory to the Territory, but that we shall have a large increase of population during the present year. We hear of several trains on the way from the Rio Grande, via Fort Wingate. Col. Chavez hopes to meet them in time to direct them to his new road.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

One of the best indications of the confidence felt, both in the mining and other resources, of the Territory, is shown in the advancing prosperity of the old towns, and the springing up of numerous new and promising settlements. Tucson, the best known place in the Territory, is renewing its youth. People are flocking in from all quarters, and we hear that it is quite difficult to get rooms there, but that new buildings in course of construction, are likely to supply the demand.

La Paz, on the Colorado, is also said to be gaining in population and trade. It is in the centre of an important mineral region; has Steamboat communication; is on the direct line from California to the new gold fields hereabouts, and already has a stage line from San Bernardino. The opening of the Ehrenburg road to Weaver, will put La Paz in quick and direct communication with this district.

On the Colorado, in a direct line west from Castle Dome Mountain, a town has been laid out on what is termed the Pitoti (deriving its name from a weed found only in that vicinity), called Castle Dome City, the situation of the same being eligible, as there is a permanent landing for the river steamboats. From the city to the mountain, a good wagon road has been opened over a perfectly level plain composed of gravel, the distance being only twenty miles.

Arizona City, opposite Fort Yuma, is likely to become a busy place. It is the point from which goods brought up the river for Tucson, must be landed, and whence government, and other trains, are constantly starting. In the new gold region, Goodwin, (named in honor of the Governor) on Granite creek, 30 miles South of this post, is located in a timbered and beautiful country. Already several stores have been erected, and there are indications of enterprise, on the part of the proprietors of the place, which must, if persevered in, make it a success.

The settlement of Weaver, at the diggings known by that name (sometimes called the Antelope diggings) is growing, and if the road to La Paz is found practicable, it must attain considerable importance.

THE MOHAVE ROAD.

The mission of Captain Enos, who accompanied Major Willis from the Rio Grande to this place, was to find, if possible, a direct and practicable, wagon road from here to the Colorado. He was not successful in discovering any except to Fort Mohave, of which Mr. S. H. Herring, one of the California Volunteers, who was with him, furnishes us the following account:

"The country between Fort Whipple and Fort Mohave is much broken. Three ranges of mountains of granite, quartz, sandstone and volcanic formation, run North and South, with intersecting hills and plains. There is but little land that can be cultivated, owing to an insufficiency of water for irrigation. There is, however, water enough on the road for trains, and it is of an excellent quality, the longest stretch without water being 25 miles. From one of the tributaries of Williams Fork to Hualapai spring. Grass is abundant, and the hills are wooded with cedar and pine to within 40 miles of Mohave, from which to that post, there is a desert. Game is plenty upon the road.

After striking the Beale route, we found a few miles of graded road, though pretty steep. The only really bad place between Whipple and Mohave, with the exception of some heavy sand near the Colorado, are in crossing the ranges of mountains. We could not avoid crossing a succession of spurs and ravines which make the route difficult for heavy wagons. The passage through these might be greatly improved by a little labor, or perhaps a better road might be found further North."

This testimony is that of many who have been over the route, and we think it sufficient to demonstrate that the road is by no means impracticable. But we do not give up securing a good route from the new mines to the Colorado, at the mouth of Williams' Fork. Captain Walker, and others whose judgement is worth having, are confident that such an one can be found. If it should be, it would form a connection with a road lately travelled from there to Los Angeles, and pronounced the shortest and best from the Colorado to the Pacific.

This matter of roads to the Colorado, is a very important one, and we shall be obliged to persons who will furnish additional facts concerning any of them.

MARSHAL DUFFIELD writes from Tucson that some claims on the Colorado, 40 miles above Yuma, which he located in December last, have proven as rich as any discovered in the Territory. Thirty-three ounces of pure silver were (he learns,) taken from sixty pounds of ore—the balance being nearly pure lead.

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS is not pleased with the allusions to him in the last number of the MINER, albeit they must strike any reasonable man as respectful and proper. We did not speak with the confidence which Mr. Adams does of the new navigation company because we know but little of it, nor did we join in his hue and cry against the old company, because we know it has had much to contend with, as is shown by an article given on our first page. We did say, however, that the navigation of the river should be improved, and that if the new company (if such there be) could do so much better than the old, it would be a great public benefit. We say so still, and all efforts such as that made by Mr. Adams, at Woolsey's Ranch on the 29th ult., to prove that we mean to defend a monopoly, are base and foolish. Mr. Adams, who is an aspirant for Congress, without the most remote chance of success, is undoubtedly much in want of capital, but he cannot make it by such absurd and vulgar harangues as that made at Woolsey's. If he had a friend there before he opened his mouth he assuredly had none when he closed it. His contemptuous and unjust allusions to the civil officers were promptly and overwhelmingly refuted by Secretary McCormick, and as for his low denunciations of the MINER, they but show the wisdom of our determination to know Mr. Adams before extolling him, and his efforts, as other papers have done. In this connection we print the following letter:

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA, }
April 4, 1864. }

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:

SIR:—Learning that Mr. Samuel Adams, in a speech made at Woolsey's Ranch on the 29th ult., quoted me as authority for certain statements upon which he based an attack upon the civil officers of the Territory, I have to say that I have at no time given Mr. Adams the slightest groundwork for accusations against any of the aforesaid officers.

I am, your ob't. servant,

JOHN HOWARD.

WORKING THE OLD MINES.—We are pleased to know that the Arizona and Santa Rita Silver and the Maricopa Copper Mining Companies, are about to begin working their valuable mines in the southern part of the Territory. These companies were among the earliest (the first named owning the McIntzleman mine, and being heretofore known as the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company,) to recognize the great mineral wealth of Arizona. Their operations were suspended several years since, by the Apache disturbances.

Mr. Davidson, said to be an accomplished engineer, is at the McIntzleman mine, with a number of workmen. He is at present engaged in clearing the mine of water and other obstructions.

Mr. Dwight Morehouse, and his two brothers, left here some weeks since for the Santa Rita mine, where they will be employed. Mr. Wrightson, the agent and a principal owner in the Santa Rita Company, is expected to arrive at an early day.

Mr. Hopkins, agent of the Maricopa Copper Company, is at the Pimo villages, and will, we believe, begin operations upon the lodes of that company on the Gila, at an early day.

These indications of activity on the part of old companies, with the organization of new corporations, and the constant discovery of new mines, speak well for the development and prosperity of the Territory.

SECRETARY MCCORMICK has returned from the mines after a visit of some days. He was at Woolsey's Ranch on Monday and Tuesday of last week encouraging in every way the expedition against the Pinals. On Tuesday he addressed the members of Col. Woolsey's command, and headed the subscription for additional provisions with a contribution of an hundred dollars for himself, and the same amount for the Governor—a practical evidence of interest in the matter which was well appreciated.

On Wednesday Mr. McCormick, accompanied by Captain Walker and others, visited Lynx creek, and witnessed the mining operations there. He reports the claims as paying unusually well, though but 75 men are left upon the creek, many having gone with Col. Woolsey. In the evening the Secretary addressed the miners at a meeting presided over by Captain Walker. He spoke of the resources of the Territory and of the means, to their development. On Thursday Mr. McCormick, and others, went to Groom's creek, and spent that day, and most of Friday, in inspecting the lodes in that vicinity. On Friday afternoon, the Secretary drove to Sheldon's Ranch and on Saturday returned to the post, much pleased with his excursion and more confident than ever of the value of the mining region through which he had passed.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1864.

The Governor has appointed Robert McCoy of Groom's Creek, a Notary Public.

Captain Walker reached the post to-day, accompanying Col. Chavez from Granite Creek.

The Secretary requests that all persons having books or papers from his office will please return them at their earliest convenience.

We are again compelled to defer our articles upon the California Volunteers. We shall certainly commence the series in our next paper.

The Governor was last heard from near Antelope, where he met Col. Poston. He and Lieut. Nelson are expected back from Tucson within a couple of weeks.

Any number of newspapers can be sent by mail under a two cent stamp, provided they do not exceed four ounces in weight. This fact has not been generally known.

The next number of the MINER will be issued on the 20th of April. Advertisements should be sent in by the 19th. The charges for advertising and subscription are in green backs.

Subscribers to the MINER on Lynx Creek, will find their papers at the store of Mr. St. James. Those in Goodwin, will get them at Sheldon's Ranch. Those on the Lower Hesampa at Mr. Vickroy's.

There was a murder at Peoples' Ranch on Saturday night last. A Mexican attacked Mr. Alexander Hampton, with a knife, and killed him instantly. The desperado then made off with two horses. A crazy man living at the ranch was knocked down and left for dead, but is still living.

Provisions.—We are glad to hear that pack trains with provisions from La Paz, have arrived at Antelope, and are soon expected at Granite and Lynx Creeks. Captain Walker expects to get provisions from them for Woolsey's expedition, and to join Col. Woolsey, at an early day.

Ross Browne, Esq., owing to illness in his family, left Col. Poston at the Pinos for California, via Fort Yuma. We much regret that Mr. Browne was prevented visiting the new gold-fields. No description of the mineral resources of the Territory can be perfect or satisfactory in which they are omitted.

Our first subscriber.—To General Coulter, of Lynx Creek, belongs the credit of being the first subscriber to the MINER. Gen. C. is wide awake, and if all who hunt gold were as philosophical and persevering as he, it would be a happy thing. We are glad to know that his claims are paying well.

John Allen and Mr. Van Smith have returned from Pimo. They travelled with Col. Poston as far as Antelope. At that point they met the Governor and party on their way to Tucson. Judge Allyn has placed at our disposal some interesting facts regarding the Pinos, and the Governor's expedition to the Verde, which we hope to print in our next.

Fort Bowie.—We were in error in calling the company stationed at this post, "regulars." They belong to the 5th California Infantry Volunteers, and are undoubtedly as good as regulars. Capt. Tidball has shown his appreciation of the MINER by forwarding a subscription for two copies, and the good wishes of an old typo. His example is worthy of imitation by all volunteer or regular officers.

Rev. H. W. Read preached at Fort Clinton, Lynx Creek, on Thursday evening last, to a large and attentive congregation. It was the first religious service in the gulch.

Rev. Wm. J. Keimott of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, a missionary to Arizona, and was to have sailed from New York with his family on the first of the present month. He will labor in connection with Mr. Read.

March is much the same the world over. Even in his latitude where January and February were extremely pleasant months, with many days worthy of midsummer, the winds of March were high and searching. The government tents were jostled in the rudest manner, and April is proving quite as disagreeable. For those who have nothing but canvas to protect them from such turbulent and cold weather there is but little comfort. The officials are anxiously awaiting the Governor's decision as to the capital that they may build substantial houses. They have had a long experience of life out of doors.

William Stewart, of Capt. Pishon's Cavalry Company, one of the party conveying the last mail to this post from Pimo, was shot at Antelope, on the 30th ult., by Albert F. Brunow of the same company. A report sent to Major Willis by B. F. Howell, and other citizens of the Weaver district, wholly exonerates Brunow from blame in the matter. It states that Stewart had been drinking, but not to such an extent as to be ignorant of what he was doing; that when asked by Brunow, who was in command of the expedition, to move on, he not only refused to do so, but charged his pistol at said Brunow, and that the latter fired upon him only in self defence. Stewart was buried at Antelope.

The first wedding.—Rev. H. W. Read is by no means a man of one idea. Taking the census, in connection with his missionary explorations, he is also

ready for any good thing that may turn up. At Lynx Creek he fell in with George Clinton and Juanita Bachichia and a wedding was the consequence. The miners were quickly summoned, and the affair was conducted in an off-hand and truly Western manner. George was in his shirt sleeves and Juanita in her morning gown. After the knot had been firmly tied in English and in Spanish, Secretary McCormick, who had been asked in, headed the list of witnesses on the marriage certificate, and with numerous others, congratulated the smiling couple. George invited all to take a drink, and his friends punished a bucket of old rye as badly as Col. Woolsey promises to thrash the Pinals.

The Secretary jokingly remarked to George that he had as soon expected an earthquake as a wedding in the gulch. George replied that he knew nothing of it himself two hours before!

Despite his haste George has obeyed the Spanish maxim: "Before you marry be sure of a house wherein you tarry." He has the largest cabin on the creek—twenty-five feet wide by fifty in length—it is constructed in the style of a fort, and has been named Fort Clinton. It will hold two hundred men in an emergency, and commands the whole gulch. George will keep a hotel, as advertised elsewhere. Affording food and protection from the Apaches, and having the only wife, save one, in the district, and the largest lump of gold yet found in the Walker diggings he ought to be a happy and useful man. This lump of gold is imbedded in quartz and reputed to be worth \$58. It is well worth looking at, and there must be more of the same sort in the gulch.

THE GOVERNOR'S EXPEDITION.

We append the first part of a report of Governor Goodwin's expedition to the Verde or San Francisco, furnished us by a member of his party. The balance of the report will be given in our next:

Our whole party numbered 84 men, and we had provisions for thirty days. We left Fort Whipple on the morning of the 18th of February, and reached Woolsey's Agua Fria ranch on the 19th, camping over night at Granite creek. On the 21st we left the ranch, striking due East towards the San Francisco. The mules were many of them very fractious and tried hard to get rid of their packs, but we made about 15 miles the first day, and camped at a spring we called Cotton-wood spring. There was an abundance of water, and some of the miners in the party found "the color."

Next morning we pursued our journey at 10 o'clock and came to the main branch of the Agua Fria, which runs nearly North and South. We crossed it and kept the Indian trail bearing to the East. On the next day we lost the trail in a dry creek, and took our course towards a pass in the mountain range before us, hoping to find a trail through it leading to the river, but in this we were mistaken. Coming to an almost impassable canon we descended for some distance and found that the mules could not get a footing, while some of them rolled 40 or 50 feet into the abyss below. It was difficult to get back and we encamped for the night. Some of the footmen went through to the San Francisco and were rewarded for their pains by having no supper, nor breakfast the next morning. Next day the whole party got through the canon by sending men forward to prepare a pathway. We reached the river at 11 o'clock. Governor Goodwin named the canon through which we had passed, Cascade Canon. The San Francisco is a larger stream than I had supposed it to be. It runs rapidly through the mountains and we found it impossible to follow its banks owing to the high bluffs and rocks. We were compelled to make a detour over a mountain in order to ascend the river and reach the upper valley, some 7 or 8 miles distant. We entered it the next day. It is upwards of 20 miles long, varying from half a mile to two miles in width. The soil is of a sandy nature and there are heavy deposits from the freshets. There are mountains all about the valley, except on the North-West which is bounded by high bluffs stretching in the direction of Fort Whipple, to which place a good wagon road could apparently be made. The North-West fork leads in that direction and probably the Cinega creek at the fort, is the head waters of the fork.

On the 28th of February, whilst travelling up the valley, Major Willis saw some Indians ahead near the banks of the river. He and Colonel Chavez started in pursuit and most of the party followed. A rancheria had been surprised, and the Indians were crossing the river to escape. There was much firing by both parties, some of the Indians standing very gallantly. An arrow passed through the ear of the Major's horse Private Fisher, of Captain Pishon's cavalry co., was wounded in the side by an arrow and has since died. This was the only casualty on our side. Of the Indians five were killed, and we burned the rancheria.

The upper valley of the San Francisco is of little worth for farming purposes; the soil as before stated is sandy with little silex and liable to be flooded by the overflow of the river, at least on the West side. The East side is far the best and several ranches might be had there, though no timber but cotton-wood, and not much of that is found upon the stream. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to get a good wagon road from the South or South-West, which many think are to prove the best mining districts in the Territory.

We observed no mineral indications in the valley. The mountains are volcanic and the country is much covered with lava as about the San Francisco Mountain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The return of Captain Butcher, and a part of Company H, 11th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, to the Rio Grande, en route to the States, was noticed in our last. The annexed correspondence bears its own explanation:

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA, March 19th, 1864
CAPTAIN JOHN H. BUTCHER,

Company H, 11th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers:
CAPTAIN:—On your departure for Missouri (via New Mexico,) we desire to bear testimony to the value of your services and those of your lieutenant, (Robinson,) and men in escorting us from Kansas to this remote point. Associated with you upon a journey occupying several months, much of it through an untravelled country, and at a severe season, we gratefully remember your constant and courteous attention.

That your home march may be a safe and pleasant one, and that you may promptly receive the promotion so well earned by your faithful services in the field, and upon the Arizona Expedition, is the sincere wish of your obliged and

Obedient servants,
JOHN N. GOODWIN, Governor of Arizona.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary, do
Wm. F. TURNER, Chief Justice, do
J. P. ALLYN, Associate Justice, do
L. BASHFORD, Surveyor General, do
A. GAGE, U. S. District Atty., do

HEADQUARTERS, Co. H, 11th Mo. Cavalry Vol's.
FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA, March 19, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor Goodwin, Secretary McCormick, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering communication of to-day. Allow me, gentlemen, to express to you my sincere thanks for the manner in which you speak of me personally, and of my services, and those of my lieutenant and men, as a part of your escort to this Territory.

There is nothing more gratifying to a military man, than to know that his conduct and services are appreciated and approved. Hoping that health, happiness, and prosperity may attend you during your sojourn in Arizona, and throughout life. I am, truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. H. BUTCHER, Captain
Company H, 11th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

THE WOOLSEY PARTY.—The following is the most complete list of the miners and others who compose Col. Woolsey's Indian expedition, that we have been able to obtain. If any names are omitted we shall be glad to give them in our next number:

Atwell, Thomas	McGowan, A. B.
Andrews, C.	Morris, John
Anderson, James	McCracken, J.
Alsop, G. T.	Marsh, T.
Avery, J. P.	McAtee, P.
Bovelt, Charles	Monroe, John
Boggs, John	Mano, Thomas
Boggs, Theodore	Martindale, W.
Bright, Augustus	Mccregor, A.
Beach, Charles	Nobles, C. H.
Bryant, George	Pierce, S. Z.
Beauchamp, J.	Patten, V.
Buxton, W.	Peck, E. G.
Colwell, James	Parish, G. H.
Correl, John	Pearce, N. P.
Cable, J. T.	Randall, Wm.
Chilton, Henry	Rank, Wm.
Chase, James	Rice, M.
Crompton, — A.	Radford, E. B.
Coburn, H.	Robinson, A. H.
Donoho, H. S.	Smith, Thomas
Dimon, John	Smith, George
Donohugh, John	Snyder, P.
Dixon, John	Shupp, Alfred
Daniels, L. H.	Syfert, H.
Dupper, D.	Sharp, W.
Dunn, J. C.	Slack, J. B.
England, R. T.	Scott, Adam
Fellows, G.	Smith, E. M.
Gird, Richard	Smart, E. L.
Goms, — G.	Thrift, L.
Garvin, W.	Twadel, H.
Gibson, J. J.	Taylor, Charles
Griffin, N. L.	Thorp, G.
Gilleland, F. S.	Traheren, — H.
Goodman, T.	Thomas, John
Hardenburg, — M.	Vandernood, A.
Hubbard, H. S.	Woolsey, King S.
Howell, —	Wotten, W.
Humphreys, M.	Williams, W.
Holman, W.	Willman, H.
Inglis, A.	Wells, Samuel
Jaycox, H.	Wheeler, Mark
Laughlin, John	Wakefield, Dr.
Lenon, John	Williams, J. S.
Longley, N. J.	Williams, J. D.
Lewis, M.	Williams, R.
Lockhart, B.	White, James
Lane, J. H.	Yates, Charles
McCannon, P.	Yates, John

Captain Hargrave, who went to Walnut Grove on the 28th ult. with a detachment of men from his company of the California Volunteers, stationed at this post, returned yesterday. The men will remain in that vicinity for the present.

Captain Hargrave saw no Indians. He brings an excellent report of the placers on the Lower Hesampa, and thinks the country thereabouts the most promising mining district he has seen in the Territory. About sixty men are now working on the creek and all are doing well. McLeod's company of six men, working the Kirtland diggings, took out \$1,100 week before last, and expected to wash \$1,000 last week. Vickroy and Jenks' company are making vig-

orous preparations for working their claim and are confident of much success.

Captain Weaver, who went with Captain Hargrave, is at his ranch. He has sent the Secretary a note expressive of his admiration of both the military and civil officers at Fort Whipple. He says:

"I have long been acquainted with Government posts on the frontier, and I have never seen one better managed than Fort Whipple. I never met a better set of officers and men than those stationed there. The Governor of the Territory is as fine a man as I ever travelled with, and the Secretary is a gentleman. If such men continue in power, Arizona will soon become a flourishing State."

Bully for Weaver!

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—We notice that there has been the usual quarrel over the public printing in Santa Fe. The "New Mexican" did not get the work. Secretary Army says because an attempt was made to bribe him by Judge Benedict, a charge which the Judge denies by oath. Where the work is to full we do not know, but it is not unlikely that our crusty friend Johnson, of the "Rio Abajo Press" who has been in the New Mexican Legislature all winter, and is of course in the ring, will at last get a chance at it. He will do it well, being a good practical printer, and a clever fellow. By the by we shall expect an exchange with the "Press," as well as with its contemporaries, the "New Mexican," and "Santa Fe Gazette." But this "great expectation" must not drive us from our text. We referred to the quarrel, over the public printing in our mother Territory, to say that it should by this time be known to every body that among the responsibilities intrusted to the Territorial Secretaries, and in consideration of which they give heavy bonds, is the control of the public printing. It is in their hands entirely, subjected only to the fixing of rates by the government. That they should give it out judiciously and fairly, for the best interests of the Territory, and avoid disgraceful controversies, such as that annually waged in New Mexico, their own good sense should tell them.

HON. FRANCISCO PEREA, will accept our thanks for papers received from him. He seems industrious in Congress. On the 11th of January he introduced into the House, fourteen bills, all having reference to things, interests and matters in New Mexico and Arizona. Some of them are of very great importance.

Our readers will be especially interested in the following:

For a Geological Survey of New Mexico and Arizona.

For the construction of a road from Albuquerque to Fort Whipple and thence to Steamboat navigation on the Colorado River. Appropriation, \$100,000.

For surveying the boundary line between New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado Territories.

Col. Perea will do well to urge these bills, their passage will be highly creditable to him, and to the country.

A broad and generous policy, a cordial encouragement of this young and promising colony, on the part of Congress, will be bread thrown upon the waters, to return in few, rather than after many days. Give us roads, mails, troops sufficient to quell the Indians, and we will unearth the precious ores with a rapidity, and to an extent, which must amaze the world, and amply replenish the national treasury.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—The course which we have taken upon the Colorado question, the mines, and upon all topics with which we have dealt in these columns, will, we trust, prove to our friends and the public that, however much we desire to attract attention to our Territory, we do not propose to do so by hasty or overdrawn statements. We mean to speak of things just as they are, and the highest compliment that we have received, was paid to us last week by an intelligent explorer and miner, who said that our determination seemed to be to speak the honest truth whatever the consequences.

MINER'S HOUSE,

CLINTON & BAXTER, Proprietors.

LYNX CREEK,.....ARIZONA.

Board, per day, \$2.00—per week, \$10.50.

HENRY W. FLEURY,

Notary Public,

FORT WHIPPLE,.....ARIZONA.

POETRY.

WESTWARD HO!

We should not sit us down and sigh,
My girl, whose brow a fane appears,
Whose steadfast eyes look royally
Backward and forward o'er the years—
The long, long years of conquered time,
The possible years unwon, that slope
Before us in the pale sublime,
Of lives that have more faith than hope!

We dare not sit us down and dream
Fond dreams, as idle children do;
My forehead owns too many a seam,
And tears have worn their channels through,

Your peer thin cheeks, which now I take
Twixt my two hands, caressing. Dear,
A little sunshine for my sake!
Although we're far on in the year.

Though all our violets sweet, are dead,
The primrose lost from fields we knew,
Who knows what harvests may be spread
For reapers brave like me and you?

Who knows what bright October suns
May light up distant valleys mild,
Where, as our pathway downward runs
We see Joy meet us, like a child,

Who, sudden, by the roadside stands,
As the travellers' weary brows,
And leads them through the twilight lands
Safely to their Father's house

Do not dream, nor look back, dear!
March right on, content and bold,
For our life sets, heavenly clear,
Forward, behind the hills of gold

VARIETIES.

use of a seat of war to a standing army?
Naparte like his horse? Because he
Ney.

ly makes you a pair of slippers, she
out your foot in it.

rs, except a little matter of tongue, a
nerally hold her own.

bullets graze men sometimes, because
t all flesh is grass.

you give for that horse, neighbor?"
"Well, that was cheap!"

olar eclipse like a woman beating her
e it is a hiding of the sun

carries a man because he is a "good
not be surprised if he turns out a Lucifer

e indebted to you for life," as the man
ditors when he ran away to Australia

of the ocean soon subside. There are a
swells" on land that subside about as

said an old lady, "that I've got about
this world. I shan't enjoy much more

ster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a
d twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays

s, speaking of a blind wood-sawyer, says
ever saw him see, thousands have seen

udge said, when addressing a prisoner,
be hanged, and I hope it will be a warn-

ee anything ridiculous in this wig?" said
lge to Curran. "Nothing but the head."

he Lord Dundrearys of the West End, say-
ting that ever troubled him was the part-

ck-hair.

p and pay for your lodgings," said the
e judged a sleepy stranger with the con-

x, last Sunday.

man tells of a fight in which there was
le nose left in the crowd, "and that be-

ie tay-kettle."

y the wittiest saying in the language is
old's definition of dogmatism—that it is

ome to maturity.

eing a lady at a party with a very low-
s and bare arms, expressed his admiration

he "outstripped" the whole party.

rfectly natural that physicians generally
a greater horror of the sea than anybody

se they are more likely to see sickness.

ng of a White Mountain stage-driver to a
r sitting with him—"I s'pose if I went to

I should geawk round just as you folks do
is not bad.

for the dead has a sacred efficacy. There
me truth in the old superstition that no

healing as that of a dead man's hand.

e gentleman bows the true one out of the
contrives so to address his companions as

exclude all others from his discourse, and
feel excluded.

ze a man puts on himself is the very highest
world will ever bid for him; he'll not at-

that, but he'll never get a farthing beyond it.

bor seeing a drunken man prostrate be-
of a groggery, opened the door, and

head said to the prostrate: "Get
up, you have fallen down

DAY-LIGHT IS BREAKING.

We cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction, at the hopes now existing, that the brutal, but yet powerful and common enemy of this people and Territory, is about to be permanently subdued. We need not say we allude to the Indians. They are the only formidable enemies, to this country, its prosperity and progress. Destroy or confine them, and all will be hopeful and onward. Col. Carson was in town last week. He is just in from his Navajo campaign. He thinks the power and spirit of that nation is broken. He thinks they are now in large numbers, ready to abandon their arms and hostility and submit to the disposition of our government! Several hundreds are willing to be taken to Fort Sumner, and join the Indian colony established there by Gen. Carleton. We hope there will be no "let up" from the savages. We are for the civilized man, his arts, his government, his laws, his hopes and religion. These never will be enjoyed here, in full and uninterrupted fruition, while the savage and his actions, shall be as they have been years past. Now is no time to continue the Indian dangers, to suit the notions and sordid interests of any agents, or any persons who would willingly grow rich, and be at ease, upon the public calamities. Those who would sacrifice the white man's hopes, to the Indians, deserve the condemnation of every white man and christian in the land. Gen. Carleton's policy is now fairly developing. He has made steady movements of his forces, from tribe to tribe, when found in hostility. Give him time and the proper support, and he will bring peace and permanent security. He is making a new era in the management of the Indians here. He is producing prospects brighter before this people, than have before dawned, since the United States possessed New Mexico. Men begin to see and understand this.

Says a man largely in trade and its profits, "Carleton's policy will bring peace and safety and lessen the expenses, contracts and supplies of the government. This will reduce trade and the chances of speculations. Still, says this enlightened merchant, no fair man can desire this people to be robbed, murdered and made captives, to promote his private interests and trade."

This man is right. Confine the Indians, and even feed them and surround them with the military, and the government expenses will be small in comparison with the expenditures annually, under the conduct and system which so long prevailed in New Mexico. When every useful consideration, is in favor of the policy inaugurated by Gen. Carleton, we trust it will find the cordial support of the government at Washington.—[New Mexican]

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

As the Executive branch of the Government has repeatedly recommended the establishment of a seigniorage upon mines of precious metals, the annual product thereof is an interesting matter. The estimate on this head was published some time since in the Banker's Magazine, to which a California commercial journal took exception as extravagant, but the Government sources of information are official, not only in California, but in Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Arizona, &c. The exports at San Francisco alone, for 1863, are estimated at \$40,000,000, to which \$10,000,000 must be added for receipts by private hands. To the sum of the above a third is to be added for what was retained in the gold region for currency in carrying on vast enterprises at very heavy cost. Many regions only began of late to be fully developed. Of these are Nevada, which is set down for a produce of \$12,000,000 of silver in 1863, and Oregon, which will yield a million dollars monthly of gold and silver. The metalliferous region in the great basin of the Colorado is estimated at over four million acres.

The amount of gold and silver produced throughout the world in 1863 is officially estimated as follows: California, \$70,000,000; other portions of the United States, \$30,000,000; British Columbia, \$6,000,000; Mexico, 25,000,000; South America, \$13,000,000; Russia, \$22,000,000; Austria, \$75,000,000; New Zealand and British Colonies, \$12,000,000; other countries, \$18,000,000. Total, about \$270,000,000, or quadruple the product before the discovery of gold in California. Nearly all this increase has been in the United States and in the South Pacific Islands, including Australia.—[National Intelligencer.]

The inaugural message of Governor Low, of California, shows that the State expenditures for the fiscal year were \$2,097,268, in which amount are included \$600,000 previously accrued, and \$247,445 paid to the United States as the State's quota of direct tax levied by Congress. The receipts into the State Treasury during the same period were \$1,626,278. On the 1st December, 1863, the total debt was \$4,839,553, which is a reduction of \$729,741 during the year. The valuation of real and personal property is \$174,000,000; the rate of taxation 92 cents on \$100. The war debt is now \$804,161, from which is to be deducted the amount received from the United States Government, \$426,866, and of the remaining \$377,284 but \$218,468 are justly chargeable as State debt.

A long since a premium was offered by an Agricultural Society for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter was, by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA.

I, JOHN N. GOODWIN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, and duly qualified, as Governor of the TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, do hereby announce that by virtue of powers with which I am invested by an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. The provisions of the Act, and all laws and enactments established thereby, will be enforced by the proper Territorial officers from and after this date.

A preliminary census will forthwith be taken, and thereafter the Judicial Districts will be formed and an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and the other officers, provided by the Act, be ordered.

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all citizens of the Territory in my efforts to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed.

The seat of government will, for the present, be at or near Fort Whipple.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor:

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.
Navajo Springs, Arizona, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ORGANIC ACT.

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of ARIZONA, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Arizona: Provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, farther, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members, and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior court as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a secretary, a marshal, a district attorney, and a surveyor general for said Territory, who, together with the governor and judges of the supreme court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsmen, deputies, and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act; and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation: Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory, are hereby repealed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ARIZONA.

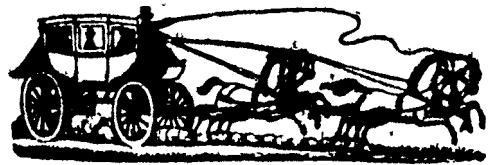
FEDERAL OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR—John N. Goodwin.
SECRETARY—Richard C. McCormick.
CHIEF JUSTICE—William F. Turner.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—William T. Howell.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—Joseph P. Allyn.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Almon Gage.
SURVEYOR GENERAL—Levi Bushford.
MARSHAL—Milton B. Duffield.
SECT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Charles D. Poston.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Col. Bashford.

ATTENTION



TRAVELLERS!

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new and comfortable

COACHES

and fresh animals,

and now affords a speedy and
pleasant trip to the States.

Travellers are assured this route
is perfectly safe.

Such precautions having been taken by the
Military that there is now no danger to be ap-
prehended from either Indians or Guerrillas.

Each coach will be in charge of a careful and
attentive Conductor, who will make it his

Special Business

to care for the comfort of passengers.

We have also established a line of Express
in connection with the

U. S. Express Company

at Kansas City, Missouri, and can forward
Money, or small packages, to any part of the
United States.

DAVID R. KNOX,

General Ag't.

M. L. BYERS, Ag't. Santa Fe.

UNION HOTEL.

ALBUQUERQUE, - - - - - NEW MEXICO.

Having leased and refitted the House formerly kept
by J. J. Hutchinson, on the east side of the Public
Plaza, the undersigned respectfully announce to the
Travelling Public, and Citizens generally, that they
are prepared to entertain them in a manner worthy of
their patronage. Their table will be well supplied
with the best the market affords, and their Bar will
always be furnished with the best Cigars, foreign and
domestic Liquors.

They have also a commodious and well ven-
tilated Billiard Room, and polite and attentive waiters

EWAN & STONE.

L. B. JEWELL,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

FORT WHIPPLE, - - - - - ARIZONA

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and clean-
ed. All work warranted.

\$100 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from Fort Whipple, February
26th, a light roan, California horse, with white face,
short thick mane, one watch eye, and several white
feet.

A reward of \$100 will be paid for the return of this
animal to
M. B. DUFFIELD,
U. S. Marshal, Tucson, or to
R. C. McCormick, Fort Whipple.

SANTA FE HOTEL

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

South-west corner of the Plaza, in the two-story
house of Perea & Co.

GEO. RUTH, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE,

N. SARGENT, Proprietor,

FRONT STREET, HEAD OF BLAKE,

DENVER, - - - - - COLORADO

The Proprietor of the above House, having
completed it in modern style, would solicit the
patronage of his friends and the public generally.
Having added a Bar, well stocked with the
choicest beverages of the Eastern market, and
all the comforts of a first-class Hotel, and
employing the Table with the best the market
affords, I mean that the Tremont shall be
second to none in the Territory.

ARIZONA



MINER.

TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1864.

NUMBER 4.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

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HENRY W. FLEURY,

Notary Public,

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O. H. MEYER,

Physician and Surgeon,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

WARNER & STEVENS,

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.

O. TRUMBULL HAYDEN,

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NEW YORK CITY, & KANSAS CITY, MO

Will make purchases, on orders, in the Eastern Cities, at the lowest market rates.

Their knowledge of the general trade and market enables them to dispose of consignments to the satisfaction of their patrons, and ensures them quick sales and prompt returns.

Any information regarding the markets will be given promptly, and with pleasure.

They will receive and forward from Kansas City, to their destination, any goods that may be consigned to their care.

New Mexican

Wool, Hides, Pelts, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED, AND SOLD AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

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New York City,
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BELLA UNION HOTEL,

Los Angeles, California.

JOHN KING & HENRY HAMMEL,
Proprietors.

The subscribers having leased the above named Hotel, wish to assure their friends and the travelling public that they will endeavor to keep the Bella Union what it has always been,

The Best Hotel

In Southern California.

Families can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, or suits of rooms, well furnished.

The Bills of Fare

shall be inferior to none in the State.

All the Stages

to and from Los Angeles arrive at, and depart from this Hotel.

The Bar and Billiard Saloons

shall receive the most strict attention, and the patrons shall find that this house will be carried on as a first-class Hotel ought to be.

MINING LAWS.

We propose to publish the laws of the several mining districts in this portion of the Territory. We begin with those of the Hassayampa District, of which Robert W. Groom, Esq., is Recorder:

ARTICLE 1. This district shall embrace all the ground from which the waters flow to the Hassayampa River, east of the eastern boundary of the Yapapi District, and north of the south-east corner of said Yapapi District, and shall be known as the Hassayampa District.

ART. 2. This District shall have a Recorder, who shall hold office for one year from the time of his election, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine either himself, or by his deputy, the ground claimed in any notice presented to him for record, before recording the same; and he shall be entitled to receive one dollar (\$1.00) for each claim so examined and recorded.

ART. 3. A claim on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock in this District, shall be three hundred (300) feet, running with the dips and angles of the lode, together with one hundred and fifty feet of ground on each side next to the lode, with all minerals therein contained.

ART. 4. All persons locating ground, for mining purposes, on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this District, shall be required to post a notice in a conspicuous place on the vein indicating as nearly as may be practicable its direction, and setting forth the number of feet claimed, each way from the notice; and the notice of the discoverer, or of the company claiming the discovery claim, so posted, shall be the starting point from which all claims subsequently located on the same vein shall be measured.

ART. 5. No person shall be entitled to hold, by location, in this district, more than one claim on the same vein, except the discoverer who shall be entitled to two.

ART. 6. Any notice claiming ground for mining purposes, on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this district, posted according to the provisions of article 4th of this code, shall be deemed sufficient to hold such ground for the term of sixty days from the date of such notice; but if after the expiration of sixty days such notice be not found recorded, or filed with the Recorder for record, the ground so claimed shall be subject to relocation.

ART. 7. All notices claiming ground for mining purposes in any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this District, properly located according to the provisions of this code, shall be deemed sufficient to hold such ground until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; but if any claimant, or claimants, to any ground in this District, located and held as herein above provided, shall perform, or cause to be performed, the amount of six (6) days labor to each claim on any part of his or their ground, at any time between the date of the notice claiming such ground and the first day of May, 1864, the same shall be deemed sufficient to give him or their perpetual title thereto. The amount of labor, in all cases, to be estimated by the recorder, who shall on application, visit and examine the ground, and if in his opinion the required amount of labor has been performed thereon, he shall certify the fact in a note attached to or written beneath the notice on record in his office, claiming such ground, and for such service he shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each claim so examined.

ART. 8. Any person or persons holding ground for mining purposes, in this District, on and after the first day of May, 1864, shall be required to perform, or cause to be performed, thereon the amount of three days labor to each claim in every thirty days, and if any person or persons shall comply with the above provisions for the period of one year, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title thereto, the labor to be examined and certified to by the Recorder, as provided in article 7th of this code.

ART. 9. If any person or persons holding ground for mining purposes in this District, who may perform or cause to be performed thereon the amount of twelve days labor to each claim, at any time after the first day of May, 1864, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title to the same, the labor to be examined and certified to by the Recorder, as provided in article 7th.

ART. 10. A miners meeting may be called at any time in this District, by posting notices in three of the most public places, ten days previous to the time for which the meeting is called, signed by ten miners of the District, stating the object for which the meeting is called, and designating the place of holding the meeting.

ART. 11. All persons owning mining ground in this District shall have a vote.

ART. 12. All laws or parts of laws heretofore in force in this District, in any wise pertaining to quartz mining, are hereby repealed.

ART. 13. These laws shall be in force in this District from and after their passage.

ROBERT W. GROOM, Recorder.

Adopted Dec 6, 1863.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

An office for the encouragement of emigration to Colorado Territory, has been established in New York. Mr. Edward Bliss, who has it in charge, writes to the New York Times, in the following language, of the progress and resources of the Territory. What he says of early days there, may be read with profit in Arizona, especially the intimation that "for nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed; but the persevering efforts of prospecting parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises":

Within the past three or four months the attention of New York and Boston capitalists has been directed to the gold mines of Colorado Territory, and large investments of money and machinery have been made for the purpose of developing the vast mineral resources of that region. So little is known of the wealth of the various mountain ranges of Colorado, and the manifold advantages of that region, that I have thought a brief notice on the subject might not be out of place in the columns of the Times.

It is only five years since public attention was attracted to what is known as Colorado Territory. For nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed. But the persevering efforts of "prospecting" parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises. Stamp-mills and other mining machinery were brought rapidly into use; and from a yearly yield of only \$4,000 in gold in 1859, the product has steadily increased to a yield of \$15,000,000 in 1863. All this, too, in the face of serious troubles and annoyances growing out of the inexperience of the pioneers, who were only apprentices in the business of gold mining, and who could not for a long time discover a sure and economical process for saving the gold known to exist in the ore.

But at length science and experiment have overcome this difficulty, and the recent reports from Colorado give warrant to the belief that the yield of 1864 will not be less than \$30,000,000. In the opinion of Prof. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, "Colorado will in five years rival California."

The climate of Colorado is mild and salubrious, and the record of mortality since its settlement presents a most favorable exhibit of its healthfulness. In an agricultural point of view our Territory possesses many advantages not common to mineral regions. The great plains and parks are covered with a thrifty natural growth of grass, and all the valleys and bottom-lands are susceptible of a high and profitable state of cultivation. Already, numerous farms and ranches are scattered through the Territory, and this branch of industry has been prosecuted with most remarkable results. The pastoral resources of Colorado are second to no other country in the world.

The progress already made in the settlement of Colorado, is indeed marvellous. The city of Denver, situated on the Platte River, near the base of the mountains, contains to-day some seven thousand souls, and boasts of several fine churches, two theatres, and a university. Substantial brick blocks line the principal street, and there is an air of prosperity and enterprise apparent there, which would do credit to any twenty years old city of the Western States. Other towns and settlements of the Territory are making rapid strides in size and population, and although this region is nearly seven hundred miles west of the Missouri River, it presents to-day all the characteristics and phases of the flourishing portions of the Western States. But the undeveloped and unsettled portions of Colorado offer great inducements for new settlers, and labor is at present much needed in the mining regions. Wages in the mines are from \$3 to \$5 per day. Everything necessary for the comfort-

able subsistence of a large population can easily be obtained. There is room and demand for one hundred thousand more people than are now in the Territory, and opportunities for rapid and sure accumulation of wealth are open there which exist in no other mining country in the world.

OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

On the 30th of December last, our Territorial Legislature passed a bill chartering the "Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California Railroad and Telegraph Company," of which the incorporators are, Anastacio Sandoval, Henry Connelly, H. S. Johnson, Ambrosio Armijo, Cerañ St. Vrain, Joseph Benthner, W. F. M. Army, Jose Manuel Gallegos, and L. B. Maxwell, all of New Mexico; John N. Goodwin and Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; John Evans, of Colorado; Gov. Carney and S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.

It is contemplated that the company will, within the time allowed by their charter, begin work on their portion of the line which is to put us in railroad communication with the Atlantic, and ultimately with the Pacific. Within our Territory we have all the materials necessary for the construction of the road, and it is to be hoped that our capitalists will subscribe liberally for shares, in order to secure its speedy completion. When one thousand shares are subscribed for, and one per centum paid thereon, the company will proceed to elect a Board of Directors, and devise ways and means for commencing work as early a day as possible. The price of shares is fixed at fifty dollars each, so that small means may become stockholders' participations in an enterprise which will be highly beneficial to the Territory. As a Whipple's survey, in 1852, there has been great deal of talking and waiting about the building of a railroad to the Pacific, and it is a benefit it would be to New Mexico in very strange if any considerable number of citizens should be uninformed in the premises. However, there is one matter connected with this subject which should be distinctly understood: That our own citizens should subscribe liberally for stock, and not depend entirely on those only indirectly interested, for the making of our internal improvements. We have no doubt that citizens of Kansas, and States farther eastward, will aid us in proportion to their disposition we manifest to help ourselves; and therefore, we urge it upon all our citizens to take stock, according to their means. This country being so immediately interested in the completion of the work, should take the lead in subscribing for shares; and one hundred of our inhabitants could purchase one thousand shares, without perceptibly affecting their finances, as only a small sum per share of the purchase money will be required to be paid as a first instalment.

The times and places for opening subscription books for stock, have not yet been determined by the corporators, but we presume the public will shortly be informed of them. Secretary Army, one of the corporators, and also a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and an energetic business man, is now on his way to the States, where he will, doubtless, succeed in making satisfactory arrangements for opening subscription books in the large cities.

As to the corporators of the Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California Railroad and Telegraph Company, it is not necessary for us to advert to their individual characteristics; but we will observe of them collectively, that the corporators of no other company chartered here, or elsewhere, have better claims to the public confidence. However some, or all of them, may be the subjects of private pique, that is no reason why the objects of the organization of the company should be frustrated, and the fruition of the benefits of a railroad and telegraph, for the people, postponed indefinitely. We may differ, for instance, with Governor Connelly as to the exercise of the Veto Power, but if his Excellency subscribes for ten, fifty, or a hundred shares, he will be a first rate man in this respect; or, if we privately consider another individual a deadhead in politics or society, we are bound to accredit him according to his liberality and services in favor of beneficial enterprises. If private grudges are used against the accomplishment of public objects, the people should be on their guard against those who use them; otherwise, we must forego all hopes of progress adequate to the progress of our age and nation. [Rio Aba, Press.]

One hour lost in the morning will put the business of the day; one gained in the evening will make a month in a year.



THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1864.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The single serious objection to the Whipple route, for a railroad from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, is removed by Colonel Chavez's cut-off, from Leroux's Fork on the Little Colorado, to the great Colorado and the Pacific. By this the rough country about the San Francisco Mountain, and west of it, where Whipple deviated to the south, and Beale to the north, is entirely avoided, while for wood and water the cut-off is equal to any district farther north. Moreover, the most important points, at present, upon the Colorado and in southern California, are in its direct line. Going from here to the mouth of Bill Williams' Fork, or to La Paz, and thence to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, it would reach the Pacific north of the 34th parallel. If turned from the Colorado, north through Walker's Pass, and from there down the San Joaquin valley to San Francisco, it would even then be better to follow the cut-off from Leroux's Fork, through this country, than to go by the Moqui villages, and north of the San Francisco Mountain, as Leroux and we believe Beale, proposed.

Will, Colonel Perea; and others in Congress, who are familiar with the Whipple route, and this new and important improvement upon it, from Leroux's Fork westward, urge it upon the special committee upon the Pacific Railroad? The people of New Mexico and of California will, we believe, agree with us in declaring it the best possible way from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. For the accommodation of the commerce of both the East and the West; for the most thorough and speedy development of the great resources of the Territories; for all that promises ease and economy in its construction, and safety and success in its working, it is immeasurably in advance of any and all other routes proposed or discussed.

If Colonel Perea is successful in his efforts to have it made a mail route, and government wagon road, he will so establish its feasibility, not only for the coach, but for the locomotive, that it will be impossible either for the government or private capitalists to favor any other route for the inevitable Continental Railroad. Arizona must, from her fortunate geographical position, be the national highway, which with the yield of her unequalled metallic veins, and her rich pastoral resources, will be likely to make her future as brilliant as her most sanguine citizens have ventured to predict. "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

MORE TROOPS.

It is matter of notoriety that for many years past nothing has so seriously retarded the settlement and development of this Territory as the want of sufficient troops to subdue the Apaches. Unlike the Indians in the Northern Territories, these are yet powerful, audacious, and well supplied with fire-arms. Their depredations throughout the country below the Gila, have been so constant and extensive as to drive away a large proportion of the white inhabitants.

The Navajos, in their palmiest days, were not such skilled and successful marauders, while their murders have been as ten, to one of those of the New Mexican savages. With the establishment of the Territorial government, the authorities at Washington should see to it that troops enough are placed at its disposal to put an end to the aggressions of the Apaches, and of all other restless and hostile Indians. Unless this is done, the civil authorities must, for the present, be comparatively powerless. Our citizens must continue to suffer as consequences, and those who have risked their capital and lives in

the opening of the country, must either still run the risks, or, in many cases, lose their investments.

We know that it is asserted, and with force, that the General Government, prosecuting a war of unparalleled magnitude, has use for all its men, and that we should be thankful that any are placed at our disposal. The expense of maintaining troops here, is also urged as a reason why more cannot be sent to our aid. We do not, however, in view of all the circumstances, consider these arguments sufficient to excuse the government from taking more active measures to protect our lives and our property. When the National debt is rapidly increasing, it is of the first importance that every proper means to fill the Treasury should be employed. It is not the part of wisdom to save the penny and lose the dollar. The rapid development of the great mineral Territories is an end from which the general government should not be diverted. The successful working of the mines of Arizona, would in one year, abundantly repay the government for all the expenses incurred in sending troops enough here to break the power of the Apaches beyond recovery. At present, we have but about half a regiment of men, scattered, at remote distances, over a country three times as large as the State of New York. In the nature of things it is utterly impossible for such a force properly to protect their posts, and at the same time to effectually fight a strong, shrewd, and savage enemy, familiar with the country and its fastnesses. At least one full regiment is requisite to the work, and employment might be given to two. This would be a most insignificant draft upon the great armies of the United States. It could not be missed, and yet it would secure, beyond peradventure, the opening and occupancy of this new El Dorado; the working of gold and silver lodes, equal to any in the world, and the upbuilding of a State from which, in a few short years, the National Treasury would reap a revenue as surprising as acceptable.

Absorbed and anxious as the authorities at Washington must be, in the great contest for the life of the Republic, we cannot believe that they will be indifferent to the appeals of the Governor, of the General commanding the Department, and of the people, for better protection in this distant, but important region. The establishment of a civil government here, without the necessary military aid to make the country habitable for the white man, were a farce which Congress, with all its short comings, would hardly attempt to play.

WOOLSEY'S EXPEDITION.

Lack of provisions compelled Col Woolsey and his men to return to the Agua Fria Ranch on the 17th inst. They had but one square fight besides that described in our last. It was at Quartz Cañon, on the 4th inst., where they surprised a rancheria and succeeded in killing sixteen of the Apaches. When the provisions gave out, the party were in sight of the upper valley of the Salt River, and of Big Rump's rancheria. They thought it best to reserve an attack, until they were better prepared to follow it up. The passage from the upper valley of the Verde to that of the Salt River, hitherto considered almost, if not quite impracticable, was found to be comparatively easy. The country is described as consisting of high table lands, with fine pine, oak, and red-fir timber, and water in tanks. Big Rump's valley is large and attractive, with an apparent abundance of timber and water. Beyond it, on the south-eastern side, the mountains are of a granite formation, and look well for mineral. Mr. Henry Clifton has given us full notes of the expedition, which we shall print in our next.

The following proceedings have been handed us for publication:

WOOLSEY'S RANCH, April 17, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of the late expedition against the Pinal Apaches, held at this place this day, Mr. J. C. Dunn was called to preside, and Henry Clifton was appointed Secretary.

Messrs. Alsop, Beauchamp and Clifton were appointed a committee on resolutions, and proposed the following, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That those men who have or shall volunteer to fight the Indians in this Territory, should in their absence on such duty, be protected in any rights or claims they may have in the Territory, either in placers, quartz, or water claims, and that we pledge ourselves to support and protect them against any and all persons who may attempt to deprive them of such rights, by reason of any alleged default of work or improvement during their absence, or for sixty days thereafter.

The following were also unanimously approved:

RESOLVED, That we, the followers of Lt.-Col. Woolsey, render him our most sincere thanks for his kindness and judicious conduct in leading us in the late expedition, and also in bearing with us its hardships and deprivations.

RESOLVED, That we have the most unbounded confidence in the ability, skill, and courage of Col. Woolsey, and that a want of provisions alone prevented us from inflicting such punishment upon the Apaches as would have prevented any further depredations on their part.

At the close of the meeting the President called for three cheers for Col. Woolsey, and three for the gallant soldiers who participated in the expedition, all of which were given with a will.

J. C. DUNN, President.

HENRY CLIFTON, Sec'y.

In this connection we print the annexed agreement, gotten up at the same time, and signed by more than seventy of those upon the late expedition:

We, the undersigned, agree to meet at Woolsey's Ranch on the 11th day of May ensuing, for the purpose of joining in an expedition against the Apaches, and also for exploring the country east of the San Francisco and Salt Rivers, so far as practicable, and we hereby enroll ourselves under the command of Lieut. Colonel King S. Woolsey.

Mr. Gird, Mr. Dunn, and others, left Fort Whipple yesterday for La Paz, to procure supplies and volunteers from there for this new expedition. We commend them and their mission as well worthy of generous support. The people of La Paz and the Colorado River have an interest in the opening of this country, which must lead them to cordial co-operation in every movement towards subduing the savages.

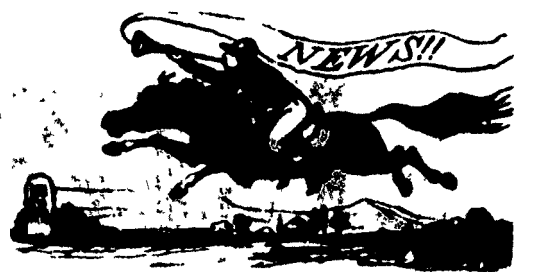
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Mr. Lincoln's present apparent inevitable re-nomination and re-election do not result from organization or intrigue. They are the fruits of the awakening of the people to the necessity of re-electing the men who have had the war in charge for nearly three years, and who ought to finish the work. We have never known so little management to produce a result. It has been as readily and as easily done as putting on an old shoe. Nobody can make anything out of it, for (nearly) everybody was in favor of it. It has not come from jobbers, or contractors, or politicians. The people thought there was gold in Lincoln at first, and now, finding it out, they propose to keep him where he is, for he enriches and protects the loyal, and pardons and indulges the heretofore disloyal.

The "Washington Chronicle" well sums up the elements of his remarkable popularity:

The Republicans believe in him, for he was their party choice; the loyal Democrats believe in him, for he has been kind and considerate to them, and has always, in the most magnificent manner, recognized their devotion to the country. His action in Missouri, where he refused to become a partisan of extreme radicals, and his action in Maryland, where he refused to become a partisan of slave aristocrats, have united around him men of extreme differences of opinion, and they will support him as the leader of the Union party in the Presidential campaign.

New Mexican Merchants who have feared the road from the San Francisco Mountain, to this post, and to the new mines, will make a note of the Chavez cut-off. Leaving the Colorado Chiquito, near Leroux's Fork, at the point where the Whipple road first touches it, 90 miles west of Zuni, to which the route is comparatively unobjectionable, they have less than an hundred miles, through a generally smooth, and well watered and wooded country, with abundant grazing, to this region. They can come in far less time than by the San Francisco Mountain, and without risk of their wagons or animals. If Colonel Chavez should discover, as he will endeavor to, on his present return trip to the Rio Grande, a way direct from Zuni, by the Zuni River, to the San Francisco River, it will be a still greater improvement on the old road. But with the cut off already found, we shall be much surprised if the enterprising traders on the Rio Grande do not make haste to supply this Territory with the goods and provisions which it so much needs, and which it has the gold to pay for.

PETITION FROM LA PAZ.—A petition, signed by about an hundred persons, has been sent to the Governor, from La Paz. It requests that with a view to having the seat of government in an accessible, central, and agricultural, as well as mining region, and for the best development of the Territory, it be located at some point in what is known as the Walker and Weaver mining districts—or in other words, in this part of the Territory. We understand that this is the general sentiment upon the Colorado.



LATEST NEWS.

The military express, from Tucson and the States, arrived at Fort Whipple on Sunday last. We have New York papers to the second of March, Colorado dates to the sixteenth, and California papers to the twenty-third of that month. There are some important items of news.

General Grant, having been made Lieutenant General by act of Congress, and appointment of the President, is in supreme command of the armies of the United States. General Halleck, having reported to him, has been assigned to special duty in Washington. On his being relieved as General-in-Chief, the President issued an order expressing his thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of his position have been performed.

General Sherman, who had been through Alabama and a part of Mississippi with a large force, arrived at New Orleans, March 2d. In the course of his expedition, which he calls a big raid, he reached a point ten miles south of Meridian, without serious opposition, and returned with 1100 mules, 4000 contrabands, who followed his army, 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies.

The news from Vera Cruz, March 1st, City of Mexico 26th, says the report that Juarez has resigned, is denied in a letter by himself. From all parts of the country comes the intelligence of the occupation of towns by French troops. The French also had a naval success. Their war corvette captured and took into San Blas, a Mexican vessel from San Francisco, formerly the English steamer Lord Raglan, with dispatches for Juarez. The latest accounts say Juarez was at Santa Catalina.

Secretary Chase accepted the action of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature, in recommending the re-nomination of Lincoln as decisive in recommending his candidacy for the Presidency, and is desirous that the harmony of the Union party shall not be disturbed. He expresses a wish that his name shall be considered as withdrawn from the canvass.

Governor Hahn was inaugurated Governor of Louisiana on the 4th of March. The ceremonies were very impressive. Gen. Banks delivered an address in which he predicted a reduction of the insurrection to three or four States on the Atlantic coast by this season's campaign.

Gen. Meade has returned to the army of the Potomac. His health seems excellent. The report about his resignation is without foundation, though it is probable that General Grant, who is in Washington, reorganizing that army, will lead it to battle at an early day.

It is said that the Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, &c, has been tendered to Major General Hunter, and refused on the ground of a desire for active service in the field directly against the enemy.

A court of enquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook, Crittenden and Negley, at the battle of Chancellorsville, has reported, exonerating them all from blame.

Rev. Thomas Starr King died in San Francisco on the 4th of March, after a few days illness of diphtheria. His death is greatly deplored throughout the State.

The news from St. Domingo is favorable to the Spaniards. A battle has taken place at Maluco, in which the royalists surprised the rebels, and rushed upon them, and destroyed their camp and put them to flight.

There is a rumor that General Carleton has been called East, and that Major General Butterfield is to command the Department of New Mexico. It is also reported that Arizona is assigned to the Department of California.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th contains an account of three fires on Friday night, March 11th, in the vicinity of Richmond, destroying over a hundred thousand dollars worth of provisions.

Rumor says Queen Victoria is about to abdicate, and the Prince of Wales to ascend the throne as Edward VII.

The commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, fully exonerated him from blame.

Generals Gillmore and Seymour, have been summoned to Washington by the Committee of the conduct of the war.

Admiral Farragut was before Mobile with his fleet, and is supposed to have captured that city before this.

Over twelve hundred shells were thrown into Charleston, during the two weeks preceding March 4.

General Ewing is to command the District of Colorado.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1864.

The next number of the MINER will be issued on Wednesday the 11th of May.

The next express for Tucson will leave this post on Monday next, the 25th inst., at 8 P. M.

The Governor has appointed John Capron, Esq., of Tucson, an aid upon his staff, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Mr. Herbert Bowers, appointed Suttler to this post, has gone to California, via La Paz, for goods, with which he expects to return in two months.

The Governor met a cordial reception at Tucson, and after going to Tubac, will return to this post. He is expected here in a few days.

We learn that Herman Ehrenberg, Esq., of La Paz, has gone to San Francisco. It is said that he will visit Sonora, and possibly New York, before returning. His knowledge of, and confidence in, the mineral wealth of this Territory, will doubtless be used to our advantage wherever he may go.

An interesting historical communication from El Paso, Texas, and a letter from the Pimo Villages, are unavoidably delayed till our next number; also the concluding notes of the Governor's Expedition.

Mr. INGALLS and Mr. Donohugh, who were wounded in the encounters with the Indians, had by Colonel Woolsey's party, are both doing well. Donohugh had an arrow shot quite through his neck, passing between the wind-pipe and the jugular vein.

COL. CHAVEZ started, via his new road, for the Rio Grande on the 11th inst. Lieut. Robinson and the Missourians accompanied him, as did the wagon master, Peter Pfeiffer, and most of the teamsters, who came with the Governor's outfit.

GOOD.—William J. Osborne, Esq., sends us a list of twenty-five subscribers from Tucson, embracing many prominent names there. Will our friends in other parts of the Territory do likewise. Mr. Osborne is authorized to act further for us in procuring subscribers in Tucson, and to collect subscription.

COL. POSTON, with the Pimos and Maricopas, was unfortunate in not meeting Col. Woolsey's party. They returned to the Pimo Villages, and Col. Poston will go to Fort Yuma, and from there up the Colorado as far as Fort Mohave, to distribute Indian goods. James G. Sheldon, and Richard Halstead, (of Fort Yuma,) were with Col. Woolsey's late expedition, in addition to the persons named in our last.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—The attention of visitors to Fort Whipple is called to the following extracts from General Orders, No. 13, promulgated April 17th. We understand that it is necessary for the maintenance of the discipline of the camp that it should be strictly observed, and we hope that none will neglect it.

IV. Hereafter all citizens visiting this Post will be required to report to the Commanding Officer, through the Provost Marshal. None will be permitted to remain within the lines after retreat, (sunset,) without permission from proper authority.

V. Lieut. E. G. Taylor, 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, is hereby detailed as Provost Marshal. The main guard are required to render him all necessary assistance in discharge of his duty.

CHIEF JUSTICE TURNER left for the States with Colonel Chavez. He goes for his family, and as shown by the proceedings published in another column, he was made a delegate to the National Union Convention, to meet in Baltimore next June.

We are requested to state that it was not known until a day or two before he left, that Judge Turner would return to the States so soon, and that the action appointing him a delegate to the Convention was, of necessity, on shorter notice than it would have been under other circumstances. It is hoped that the proviso in the first resolution, will prove that there was no intention to act without the concurrence of others, and that the proceedings will be endorsed in other parts of the Territory. The Chief Justice should have the strongest credentials possible, though it is doubtful, from the increased number of the Territories, whether representatives will be allowed them as in previous Conventions. The National Committee simply invite the attendance of delegates, leaving the Convention to decide as to their rights.

We learn that Judge Howell will hold a term of Court for Judge Turner, in his absence from his District, if such term is deemed necessary.

THE COURTS.—By proclamation elsewhere printed, it will be seen that the Governor considers the census returns sufficiently made to warrant him in designating the several Judicial Districts. The courts will be held at an early day, and the administration of justice will, we doubt not, be very acceptable to a people hitherto without redress for civil grievances.

The Governor has made the following appointments of civil officers for the First Judicial District:

Probate Judge—Charles Trumbull Hayden, Tucson.
Sheriff—Hill De Armit, Tucson.
Alcalde—William H. Tonge, Tucson.
Constable—Jose A. Veramendi, Tucson.
Alcalde—A. M. White, Pimo Villages.

THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

WHERE THEY

HAVE BEEN, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

When the first call for troops was made by the President, none were required from California, probably under the impression that the war excitement had not reached the intensity upon the Pacific coast that it had already attained in the East.

The fact did not, however, deter the loyal and patriotic citizens of the golden State, from taking immediate steps to recruit volunteers and tender their services to the general government. The Secretary of War, in a communication dated July 24th, 1861, accepted for three years, one regiment of Infantry and five companies of Cavalry to guard the Overland Mail route from Carson Valley to Salt Lake and Fort Laramie.

Governor Downey, by proclamation dated August 12th, 1861, called for Volunteers for this service. On the 23d of August, 1861, he issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
SACRAMENTO, August 23, 1861.

WHEREAS, by an additional communication from the Secretary of War, bearing date August the fourteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the Executive of this State directed, the President of the United States has called for four regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., "organized and equipped, and mustered into service by the State of California, such call being made in pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed July the nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled an Act to authorize the employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property."

Now, therefore, I, John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia, etc., of the same, do hereby authorize and call upon the citizens, as many as shall be necessary to fill up the preceding requisition, to immediately form and organize themselves into "volunteer companies" in accordance with the directions and requirements stated in sections seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, of the statutes of this State, entitled an act in relation to the militia of this State, approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Said companies will be accepted and mustered into service according to the reception by the Adjutant General of the State, of the certificate of organization, mentioned in section eighteen of said act, and reported by that officer to the Commander-in-Chief. The Infantry companies to consist of any number between eighty-three and one hundred and one, and the Cavalry companies of any number between seventy-nine and ninety-five, officers inclusive. The commissioned officers of each company to consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant. The Commander-in-Chief will proceed forth with to organize the regiments aforesaid out of said companies, according to their priority, and in conformity to law. While the Act of Congress, aforesaid, requires the "Governors of States furnishing Volunteers, to commission the field, staff and company officers, requisite," the Commander-in-Chief will, in all cases, give preference to the officers elected by the respective companies; provided, that they are competent, and pass examination before the Military Board already appointed by the United States officer commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco.

Volunteer companies already organized and commissioned are expected to report forthwith to the Adjutant General, tendering their services to meet the requirements of this proclamation. Companies tendering their services will expressly state whether they are Infantry or Cavalry.

In witness, whereof, I have set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed.

Done at Sacramento, California, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor.

Attest:

JOHNSON PRICK, Secretary of State.

Before the issue of the first proclamation eight companies of Infantry, and a company for rifle service, and another for a light battery, had been raised in different portions of the State, and combined under the following regimental organization:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel, Francis J. Lippett; Lieut.-Colonel, James N. Olney; Major, James F. Curtis.

LIGHT BATTERY.

Captain, Frank J. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, David J. Berry; First Lieut., A. B. McGowan, Second Lieutenant, E. W. Wood.

RIFLES.

Captain, David D. Neal; First Lieut., N. B. Delhorn; Second Lieutenant William Banthen.

INFANTRY.

Company A.—Captain, John G. Smith; First Lieutenant John G. Gorham; Second do, H. E. Funk.

Company B. (Sacramento).—Captain, Thomas L. Roberts; First Lieutenant, W. A. Thompson; Second do, J. S. Hunter.

Company C.—Captain, E. B. Willis; First

Lieutenant, J. A. Wardwell; Second do, Richard Buddell.

Company D.—Captain, Frank M. Farrell; First Lieutenant, J. D. Arce; Second do, John M. Henry.

Company F.—Captain, Charles H. Dexter; First Lieutenant, James H. Lambert; Second do, T. D. Parkinson.

Company G.—Captain, William Forry; First Lieutenant, J. H. Hammond; Second do, F. D. McDougall.

The other companies were to be held in reserve to be incorporated in the regiment when called upon by the government, so as to fill it up to the United States Army standard.

One company was recruited in San Jose, and one in Nevada. The officers of the former, were, Captain, H. A. Gorley; First Lieutenant, John Martain, Second do, D. C. Vestil. The officers of the Nevada Company were not named.

It was the hope of Colonel Lippett, and his men, that if their services were accepted, it could be in connection with active movements in the East. But upon the call of the Governor, in his first proclamation, for volunteers for duty on the overland mail route, they came forward with commendable promptness, declaring their willingness to bear arms wherever the government might desire. It was made known that in connection with the authority to raise the regiment of Infantry and five companies of Cavalry, the Secretary of War had directed that the command be given to Captain, and Brevet-Major, James Henry Carleton, of company K, 1st U. S. Dragoons, then stationed at Los Angeles with his company.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CAPTAIN BENSON, of Company F, of the Californians at this post, returned with the express. He left here three months since for a visit to California. He returned, as he went, by the Los Angeles and La Paz route. He describes the road from the former place to the Colorado, as sandy and heavy in some places, but very well supplied with stations, where food can be had for man and beast. The greatest distance between these is forty-five miles. The road from La Paz to Weaver (the Ehrenberg, or Gird route, we believe the latter gentleman first travelled it,) he pronounces excellent, saving a want of water at two or three points. This remedied, by the construction of wells, it would be one of the easiest and best roads for heavy trains in the Territory. Captain B. estimates the distance from La Paz to Weaver at 125 miles. He represents business at La Paz as rather dull, though there is a large stock of goods there, and steamers arrive frequently. The stories of the Indian troubles in this part of the Territory have been grossly exaggerated. He was told that it would be unsafe for him to venture to Weaver without a party of at least ten armed men. He started alone, however, and was unmolested. At one point, where he left the road for water, he came upon a rancheria of Apache-Mohaves, but they showed no hostility. This should satisfy the people of La Paz that the country is entirely safe for travel, and if the merchants there are awake to their interests they will lose no time in having the necessary wells dug, and sending goods to the Weaver and Walker mines. They will find a ready and remunerative sale for them, and a life and prosperity here, which will abundantly prove the absurdity of the stories, both of the Indian difficulties, and of the exhaustion of the gold.

SOLDIERS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the enlisted men of the garrison of Fort Whipple, District of Northern Arizona, consisting of companies C and F, 1st Infantry, and a detachment of company D, 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, held April 10th, 1864, to express their appreciation of and respect for Lieut.-Col. J. F. Chavez, 1st New Mexican Volunteers, William R. McCormick was appointed President, and Fred. G. Hughes Secretary.

Fred. G. Hughes, Charles Nickerson, Arthur J. Lockwood, Benjamin Harrison, and Roche S. Davis were appointed a committee on resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That Col. Chavez, as a polished officer and a gentleman, has no superior in the army of the United States; as a friend, he has won the deep respect and affection of every soldier ever under his command, and more particularly by his unvarying kindness and the impartial discharge of his duties, has deserved the lasting gratitude and esteem of every member of the garrison.

RESOLVED, That we regret exceedingly the necessity which deprives Fort Whipple and the District of Northern Arizona, of the pleasant society, and valuable experience of an officer so accomplished and universally respected; and while we feel the most unfeigned sorrow at his early departure from this post, we offer him in sincerity, our best wishes for his advancement in either civil or military life, any position in which he is so eminently and peculiarly qualified to sustain.

WILLIAM R. MCCORMICK, Pres.

FRED. G. HUGHES, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

BY JOHN N. GOODWIN, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA TERRITORY, DESIGNING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND ASSIGNING JUDGES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS, it is provided by the first Section of the act of Congress, providing a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, that the act organizing the Territorial Government of New Mexico, and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico, not inconsistent with the provisions of the first named act, are extended to, and contained in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation.

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by the tenth Section of said act, organizing the Territory of New Mexico, that the said Territory shall be divided into three Judicial Districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said Districts, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at such time, and place, as may be prescribed by law; and by the sixteenth section of the said act, it is further provided, that temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory, may define the Judicial Districts of said Territory, and assign the Judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several Districts, and also appoint the time, and places for holding Courts, in the several counties, or subdivisions, in each of said Judicial Districts, by proclamation to be issued by him.

Now, by virtue of the aforesaid enactments, I do hereby order and direct, that until otherwise provided, the Territory of Arizona shall be Districted, the Judges assigned, and the Courts held as follows, viz:

All that portion of said Territory lying south of the Gila River, and east of the 114th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich, shall constitute the First Judicial District.

All that portion of said Territory lying west of the 114th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich, shall constitute the Second Judicial District;

And all that portion of said Territory lying north of the Gila River and east of the 114th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich, shall constitute the Third Judicial District.

The Hon. William T. Howell is hereby assigned to the First Judicial District, and will hold the courts therein.

The Hon. Joseph P. Allyn is hereby assigned to the Second Judicial District, and will hold the courts therein.

The Hon. William F. Turner is hereby assigned to the Third Judicial District, and will hold the courts therein.

In the First Judicial District, a District Court of the United States, for said District, shall be held at Tucson, commencing on the last Tuesday of May next, and to continue two weeks; and a second term of said Court, for said District, shall be held at Tucson, commencing on the last Tuesday of October next, and to continue two weeks.

In the Second Judicial District, a District Court of the United States, for said District, shall be held at La Paz, commencing on the last Tuesday of June next, and to continue two weeks; and a second term of said Court, for said District, shall be held at La Paz, commencing on the last Tuesday of November next, and to continue two weeks.

The times and places for holding terms of the District Court, in the Third Judicial District, will be designated in a subsequent proclamation.

Given under my hand, and Seal of said Territory, at Fort Whipple, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor:

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.

UNION MEETING.—At a meeting of citizens held at Fort Whipple, Arizona, on Saturday evening, April 9th, 1864. T. P. Seeley, M. D., was called to the Chair, and T. A. Hand appointed Secretary.

On motion of Van C. Smith, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, The Union men of the other portions of the Territory concurring, that the Hon. William F. Turner be appointed a Delegate to represent the Territory of Arizona, in the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 7th of June ensuing.

RESOLVED, That in the absence of other Delegates, he be and is hereby authorized to cast the full vote to which the Territory may be entitled in that Convention.

RESOLVED, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and policy of Abraham Lincoln, and that in our judgment his re-election to the Presidency will hasten the final triumph of the Union arms, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

T. P. SEELEY, Chairman.

T. A. HAND, Sec'y.

WHIPPLE RANCH.

The subscriber gives notice that on and after the 1st of May, he will charge 20 cts. per day, or \$5 per month, for ranching stock.

RUFUS E. FARRINGTON,
Whipple Ranch, April 20, 1864.

MINER'S HOUSE.

CLINTON & BAXTER, Proprietors.

LYNX CREEK,.....ARIZONA.
Board, per day, \$2.00—per week, \$10.50.

POETRY.

Earthly and Heavenly Interest.

Ben Adam had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year awaiting him it lay,
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two four—so on till people said,
"How rich Ben Adam is!" and bowed the servile.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking aims he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way—
Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached heaven, angels with pride,
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

THE PINOS AND MARICOPAS.

Judge Allyn, who with Mr. Van Smith, left the Governor's expedition in the lower valley of the Verde, and went to the Pima villages, has furnished us the annexed interesting account of the country through which he passed, and of the habits and customs of the Pinos and Maricopas:

We parted with the Governor's party on Friday, March 11th, passing down the lower valley of the Verde, on a well worn Indian trail that passes to the right of the Red Granite Mountain at the junction of the Verde and Salinas, and thence over an imperceptible divide to the Salinas, some six or eight miles below the mouth of the Verde. The lower valley of the Verde is about fifteen miles long, and is all on the west bank of the river. The soil is rich, and lies smoothly rolled out and ready for cultivation. It is not furrowed by the fierce floods that have torn up the bottoms of the upper and more extensive valley, and in it there is no trace of lava; there is an abundance of water, and acequias could be easily constructed to irrigate the whole.

We crossed the Salinas, and the trail led us across the remains of an ancient acequia; at the point where we crossed, it was about fifty feet in width at the top, and twenty or twenty-five feet at the bottom. For two hours and a half we rode along in sight of this aqueduct, and, the ruins of the city near it. These traces are very faint, but always unmistakable; the walls left standing, like those of the Pima, on the Gila, or those on the Verde, which now stand twenty feet or a half foot thick at the top, and are equally extensive in extent. A city six or seven miles in length, with the known density of population, indicates numbers that stare at the imagination, and here was the metropolis of the northernmost of the Pima, and save the Aztec dynasty. Beyond the ruins the trail strikes the Salinas again, and then leaves it and crosses in a direct line to the Gila. About midway between the two it crosses a mound that a moment's examination shows is the remains of an ancient adobe or masonry building, divided into apartments and surrounded by an outer wall. It resembles what is called Casa Blanca, at the Pima villages, except that it is much more extensive. From the top of the eye sweeps over the vast extent of the alluvial plain between the Gila and Salinas Rivers. The soil is rich, and only needs the moisture of irrigation to be transformed from a desert to a garden. Here is conjoined nearly a thousand square miles of fertile soil, smoothed out to the hand of the husbandman; and the largest quantity of flowing water in the Territory. Here was the population of the past. Here will be the glory of the future.

The Pima villages are, with slight exceptions, on the south bank of the Gila, and extend along a strip of twenty miles. Casa Blanca is near the center of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, to which they were indebted for many valuable facts of their anomalous and interesting Indians. Their generous hospitality we gratefully acknowledge. The Pimas and Maricopas number about seven thousand souls; a census taken a few years since reached six thousand, and they are rapidly increasing. When the Maricopas fled for protection of the Pimas, they numbered but little over two hundred and fifty souls, and now they reach near to a thousand.

The Indians cultivate the soil, and the past year they raised one million lbs. of wheat; two hundred and fifty thousand lbs. of corn, besides cotton, sugar, melons, beans, and other small crops. Mr. White's first residence among them, they have quadrupled their production of wheat and corn; and, assured of a permanent market, would increase it almost indefinitely. By the time of his visiting, in June, the flouring mill there will again be in operation, and Pima flour plenty at \$16 per hundred, in "legal tender."

A more peaceful or industrious community, as a whole, can scarcely be imagined. "There is no blood of the white man at their door, and yet the whole southern emigration to California passed through their reservation. After sunset it is so still that it is difficult to realize that you are in the midst of such a body of semi-civilized and fire-armed people as are here as in secluded of the villages of the Atlantic.

The origin of the Pimas is shrouded in the mists of time, that has, thus far, baffled the research of our ethnologists, into the Hieroglyphically recorded

story of the early days of the Aztec race. Are they Aztecs? Have they degenerated from the races that built Casa Grande, and the giant acequia before alluded to? Or are they slowly emerging from the barbarism of a nomadic race. Or were they serfs to the more lordly race, whose mighty works on the Gila, the Salinas, and the Verde, challenge even now, our admiration, and whose bravery will live as long as Cortez is remembered, or Prescott read. Who can answer? All we know is, that for three hundred years, they have lived here, patient, plodding and industrious, never building a wall, or making an adobe, living or rather sleeping in low Jackall huts, whose entrance always points to the east, with the fidelity of the needle to the pole; waiting for the coming of Montezuma. They have no religion or priesthood, save this sublime faith, and no religious ceremonial unless the harvest dances can be so construed. The Jesuits never at any time got a footing among them. Their form of civil government is simple, and seems adequate to their needs. There are eleven villages, nine principal ones, and two smaller ones attached to others; the villages are under the general management of a Chief Captain, and in some, they have Captains for acequias, for the land and for war. The power of the Nation is vested in a grand council, the young warrior gets the right to sit silently here, by killing a few Apaches, and further success gives him a voice and a vote. The Chieftancy is not hereditary, although the present chief is son of the preceding one; he was appointed before his father's death, at the father's request, and is now chief in little but name. Murder is punished or rather avenged by the family of the deceased. Theft is common, and does not seem to be punished at all, although the stolen property is reclaimed wherever found. The law of descent is simple, all the land is owned by the women, and they alone inherit to their Mother. A man's personal property is all burned at his death, even to his house, in the belief that it enriches the deceased in the next world.

When a warrior dies, the Nation mourns, and imposing obsequies are performed. After his death, his family take possession of the body, and with a riata or hide rope, tie up the body, passing the riata under the knees, around the neck, drawing the legs up to the chin. It is then buried with the head toward the east, and the grave covered with brush to keep the coyotes off. Four days after, processions are formed at each end of the chain of villages in this order; first women clad simply in the Tapa, or cloth wrapped about the loins; second warriors in the full panoply of war, lastly men in their back to old men, fathers &c. The two processions meet near Casa Blanca, the women part to the right and left the warriors advance to the front; but an old man now appears a tattered banner attached to a long staff which assists his tottering steps as he advances to the open space, and in trembling voice recounts the virtues of the departed as he proceeds, a prolonged wail goes up from the assembled Nation. Afterwards they proceed to the grave, near by which a Romada is erected (a romada is a brush shed resting on poles), under which, baskets of wheat are placed. The circle completed around the grave, the women sow the wheat over it, and sprinkle it over the heads of those present. This is, that he may have bread in the next world. Then an old man advances, pulls off his blankets, or some other valuable thing, and throws it down for the beginning of the funeral pile. Others follow, and soon the rush becomes general, every one throws on something; beads, blankets, saddles, and every description of personal property. Sometimes the women strip off their Tapa, and throw that on to the blazing pile, which often reaches thousands of dollars in value. This consumed, the ceremony is over. Beads, in some way, are sacred; those unconsumed in the funeral pile, are carefully gathered, and buried with the deceased.

Their mode of courtship is for the swain to serenade the damsel, and if she is agreeable, she comes out to him, and they go together to her parents; the lover then makes the family a present, according to his means, for instance a horse. There are a few who have more than one wife, but it is contrary to the habit of the people, and repugnant to their sense of right. The Pima women are proverbial for their chastity. It is against their custom to marry outside the tribe, and constant intermarriage is degenerating them physically. The Maricopas, whose habits and customs differ materially from the Pima, are a much more robust race, and are vastly more warlike. The Pima has an old custom that compels him to return from a war party as soon as blood is shed, for the reason, he says, that as soon as the Apache knows he is in his country, there is no use following the war-path. The Pimas have a hideous habit of plastering up their heads with clay; malicious people hint that it is to kill lice, and others say it makes the hair blacker.

We were fortunate enough to see the distribution of Indian goods to both tribes, by Colonel Poston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. A company of California Cavalry happened to be passing, and the Captain at once placed his men at Col. P.'s disposal, to preserve order. The guard inclosed the open space in front of Mr. White's house, and the name of the Captain of each village, written on a card, was placed on a column of the porticoes, and the hardware, axes, hoes, rakes, &c.,—designed for that village, was placed around it. All was ready, but no Indians! It was about noon before they made their appearance. Then, from one to two thousand were grouped around outside. As far as

we could see, groups were watching the proceedings, even to Casa Blanca, a mile off. The Captains were admitted inside the guard. They were fine looking, venerable men, as a whole; the Chief Antoine Azul was, perhaps, the meanest looking; there was Juan Chevariah, the great War Captain of the Maricopas, fairly weighed down by his enormous epaulettes; a grip, iron-faced man, whom one would rather have as a friend than a foe.

Col. Poston addressed these "principales" in Spanish, and they listened most respectfully to his suggestions about the necessity of increased industry, as the opening of the mines above had made a demand for their wheat, &c., and they promised to increase their productions. Each Captain was then allowed to bring in five of his young men to carry off the gifts, and the ceremony was over.

Antoine Azul brought his wife with him, and Col. P. decked her out with medals, beads, &c., intensely to her satisfaction. She is a fine looking woman; looking in fact younger than her son, Antoineto, who is a strapping Indian, got up in the most approved style of Indian dandy, his hair being colored green! This young scapegrace has several wives now.

On the whole, the people of the Territory may congratulate themselves that Col. Poston has succeeded in re-establishing the old regime at Pima, so that seed wheat can be bought, and by and by flour.

MAILS FOR NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Journal of Commerce. (Kansas City.) has the following timely article:

We trust that the present Congress will not adjourn, without making ample provision for an increase of mail facilities to New Mexico. That Territory had, by the census of 1860, a population of over 93,000, ranking first of all our Territories. Its productions are various and large. Thus, by the census, we find its production of copper for the year ending January 1st, 1860, to be \$415,000; flour and meal, \$374,000; amount invested in industrial establishments, over \$2,000,000; assessed value of real estate over \$7,000,000, and of personal property, nearly \$15,000,000. It ranks number ten among all the States and Territories in the number of its sheep, and its production of wheat exceeds that of either of the New England States. The annual trade of this Territory with the States, is immense and rapidly increasing. Last year it amounted to an aggregate of near 15,000,000 of pounds, valued at between two and three millions of dollars.

This rapidly developing Territory, already entitled to rank with many of the States in the Union, is now limited in mail facilities with the States to a single weekly mail. This meagreness of supply contrasts strangely with the liberal mail facilities which Congress has bestowed upon the more northerly Territories. And yet New Mexico outnumbers any of them in population—exceeds them in many of its productions and is the theatre of important military operations requiring the maintenance of a large body of troops and the support of several permanent posts.

In addition to the interests of New Mexico proper, requiring additional mail facilities, there are the demands of the newly organized Territory of Arizona. Its Government is now in full operation, and the discoveries of rich and extensive deposits of the precious metals which have lately been made in that Territory, fully confirming what had long been known of its extraordinary mineral wealth, will doubtless attract to it rapidly a very large population. In view of all these considerations, we do not see how Congress, in justice to the people of those distant, yet most important and rapidly developing portions of our great country, or the general interests of trade and territorial growth, can hesitate to establish a daily mail route from this city to Santa Fe, in place of the present weekly route.

We commend this subject to the attention of our Missouri Senators and Representatives in Congress. It is worthy of their active and pressing labors.

GOLD.—There is good reason for believing that gold was the first metal with which man became acquainted. Its peculiar properties render it the best for the purpose of being worked by a primitive people. Gold is the only metal which is used in the arts and manufactures. The process of extracting all the other metals from their matrix or ore is so tedious and difficult that without gold, it is probable our forefathers would have had no metal at all to use. We who live at this period of the world's history, can well believe how little advancement could be made in civilization without a metal of some kind. Now those qualities which we recognize as metallic, in the highest degree, are possessed by gold, and it is thus we see, even in this single instance, a proof of the Creator's wisdom, and adaptation of a means to an end. Gold, most easily worked of all the metals, the most imperishable, the most brilliant and attractive, was the first that was given to man. No other metal could have served the purpose so well as the one we find him first possessed of. No wonder gold is typified in the Scriptures as the purest metal, no wonder that it was chosen as the means (in the shape of coin) of representing the products of labor, that man should select what age after age has proved to be the most fitting thing for this purpose. As an assurance to us that the supply of gold shall be adequate to our wants, this

metal has been found in the ratio of the increase of the human family. It is diffused over the whole earth, and has acted as a stimulus to man to visit regions previously unexplored. The wilds of Australia and California have thus been peopled in our day, in the same way that the Phoenicians peopled Old Spain or the Spanish South America, years ago.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA.

I, JOHN N. GOODWIN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, and duly qualified, as Governor of the Territory of ARIZONA, do hereby announce that by virtue of powers with which I am invested by an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. The provisions of the Act, and all laws and enactments established thereby, will be enforced by the proper Territorial officers from and after this date.

A preliminary census will forthwith be taken, and thereafter the Judicial Districts will be formed and an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and the other officers, provided by the Act, be ordered.

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all citizens of the Territory in my efforts to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed.

The seat of government will, for the present, be at or near Fort Whipple.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor:
RICHARD C. M'CORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.
Navajo Springs, Arizona, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ORGANIC ACT.

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of ARIZONA, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of ARIZONA: Provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this Act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members, and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior court as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a secretary, a marshal, a district attorney, and a surveyor general for said Territory, who, together with the governor and judges of the supreme court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies, and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act; and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation: Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory, are hereby repealed.

WANTED.—By a maiden lady, "a local habitation and a name." The real estate she is particularly about, so the title is good. The narrative she wishes to hand down to posterity.